The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Important Features of the Navy Department Report.

Misrepresentations of the Post-Office Department Expenditures.

Democratic Senators on Non-Partisan Committees.

Gen. Porter Accepts the Pullman Company Vice-Presidency.

The Signal Service as an Established Organization.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, will discuss very prominently and at some length the Darien ship-canal project. He will review the vast importance of the work commercially, and the urgency of continuing the surveys which have been prosecuted so energetically for two years past. This part of his report will attract wide attention because of its thoroughly American spirit and statesmanlike purpose. The Secretary will also recommend the continuance of the experiments begun by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at Sandy Hook in the testing of boilers, for the purpose of demonstrating the causes of explosion. The only positive information extant upon this subject was obtained from a series of like experiments in this country many years ago.

Major-Gen. Terry arrived here today and paid his respects to the President. He will proceed at once to St. Paul, and, after assuming command, will return to Springfield, Mass., to finish his duties upon the Board who are now testing small arms at that point.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF OPPOSITION JOURNALS.

Gross misrepresentations of certain expenditures of the Post-office Department are being made in the opposition journals, which conceal important facts for political purposes. They charge that since the Post-office Department required $56,718 29 for mail-bags and mail-bag-catchers in 1860, and spent $[illegible] for the same materials in 1871, and because the Department expended $6,032 30 for mail locks, keys, and office stamps in 1860, and in 1871 required $30,019 12 for the same purposes, there must of necessity be corruption. In their haste to suspect knavery, they forget that there has been a war, and that the country has experienced a decade of progress since 1860. At the beginning of 1860 the number of miles of railroad mail service in this country was 27,129; the number of miles discontinued by reason of the rebellion was 8,000, so that but about 20,000 miles were in operation directly after the outbreak of the war. The length of routes of railroad service now is 57,911 miles; and in addition to this, stage routes have been established throughout the Pacific Slope, and elsewhere in the country. To keep pace with our remarkable national development, the mail facilities of the country have been increased more than three-fold since 1860. The extension of the railway postal service, which, in its present shape, did not exist in 1860, has called for a large increase in the number of bags and catchers. Although the mail facilities have been increased three-fold, the increased expenses are not in excess of that ratio as to mailbags and catchers. The increased ratio of expenditures for mail locks, keys, and office stamps has an equally satisfactory explanation. All Southern agents of the Post-office Department, at the outbreak of the war, held keys to the mail locks. Soon after the commencement of hostilities it was discovered that these keys were sent to the North, and used for dishonest purposes. The Government was, therefore, compelled to purchase new locks for the entire mail service of the country, and this change has only been gradually accomplished, and is not yet completed. A large sum was expended last year to purchase locks to be substituted for these old ones, now so insecure. Moreover, the bags containing the newspaper mail are now supplied with locks, while formerly they were only tied with twine. A large amount of stamps are now used in the official correspondence of the Post-office Department, instead of the franks of officials, as was the custom in 1860. As the franking privilege may not now be delegated by law, it is impossible in some bureaus for the officer who alone possesses the right to frank, to transact his business if he franks his letters. Stamps are, therefore, used; and in the Registry Department in New-York City stamps are used as an economy over the clerical force requisite to do the franking, even if clerks could be authorized to exercise the franking power.

GEN. PORTER TO ENTER INTO CIVIL LIFE.

Gen. Horace Porter, who has been the principal Secretary to the President since March, 1869, will next week tender his resignation of the position he holds in the army, which is that of Major of Ordnance and Brevet Brigadier-General, and will vacate his desk at the Executive Mansion for the purpose of entering upon the duties of Vice-President of the Pullman Palace-car Company, a valuable business position which has been at his disposal for some months past. Gen. Porter has held the matter under advisement until now, not desiring to sever the confidential relations with the President which they have enjoyed so long. But the latter, looking at it as a matter of superior importance to Gen. Porter, has regretfully advised his acceptance of the post. Gen. Porter will therefore take his departure from the White House about the 15th proximo, and after a brief stay in Chicago, will establish his business headquarters in New-York. In consequence of the fact that Gen. Porter was an officer detailed for duty at the Executive Mansion, his resignation leaves no position to be filled by appointment there. The duties which he has been performing will now devolve upon the broad shoulders of his associate, Gen. Babcock, who already does the work of several positions for the pay of one. Gen. Porter's education and experience, especially his habits of system, organization and discipline, inculcated by his long connection with the Ordnance Department, give him peculiar qualifications for his new position. Added to this, his straightforward and upright character and his genial manner will insure him lasting popularity in his new field of labor. Mr. Pullman goes to Europe shortly, and Gen. Porter will have the entire business responsibility at once. This is another instance of the fact that official position offers no emoluments sufficient to cope with private offers to men of character and ability.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Senate has several non-partisan committees, and, by courtesy, the Chairmanship of one of them, the Committee on Private Land Claims, has been given to a Democrat. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, now deceased, was Chairman last session. This Winter, Mr. Thurman will probably be given the position. The Democrats think they ought to have another committee, in order that more ample room might be given them for private party conferences, and for the mailing of documents, but they have little expectation that their desire will be acceded to.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, came here a day or two ago, but was taken seriously ill, and was compelled to return to his home. He hopes to be able to return on Monday, at the opening of the session.

Senator Morton arrived today, and has taken quarters for the session at the Ebbitt House. He is in excellent spirits, and anticipates a quiet, active business session.

The Vice-President elect, Senator Wilson, arrived today, and called upon the President.

Senator Sumner stayed in Philadelphia last night, and expected to arrive here to-night or to-morrow morning.

Speaker Blaine has also arrived with his family, and has reopened his residence.

Mr. Dawes will come on Sunday morning.

Senator Logan came today.

Prominent members and Senators are slow in coming this Winter, but to-morrow and Sunday and Monday morning promise to bring a quorum of both Houses, and most of the recognized leaders.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet were present today. The principal business was the reading of the President's message.

THE GERMAN EMIGRATION CANARD.

The writer of this article called upon Baron Schlozers, the German Minister, today, to ascertain whether there was any truth in recently-published telegraphic statements that he, on Wednesday, received a letter from the German War Minister, saying that instructions had been given to all steam-ship companies carrying passengers from the German Empire to increase their rates of passage for the purpose of preventing emigration. The Baron, in reply, expressed his astonishment at such publications, as he had received no communication, on that or any other day, of the character represented; and he also authorized a denial of the truth of the publication that he had held a conversation with one of the resident ministers upon this subject. He could not conceive why any one should consider him so stupid as to express himself in the terms represented. In brief, he pronounced the publication pure invention.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Chief Signal Officer, in his annual report for the current year, urges the propriety of an established organization for the officers and men of the signal service, owing to the rapidly increasing extent and importance of their duties. Separated from the commands to which they belong, and on duty differing widely from the ordinary routine of those commands, they not only lose familiarity with that routine, but in many cases incur the displeasure of their commanding officers, who forget that such absence is not voluntary, but in compliance with orders from proper authority. Both officers and men are liable to be detached at any time, and returned to their regiments without the knowledge of the Chief Signal Officer, and to the prejudice of the service for which they have been specially prepared at much expense of time and money.

RECEPTION BY SECRETARY AND MRS. FISH.

The reception given by Secretary and Mrs. Fish to the Diplomatic Corps, this evening, was attended by the members of the various Legations, almost en masse, together with members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Gov. Cooke, and numerous other persons in high official position, besides a brilliant gathering of the choicest Washington society.

THE ARMY.

Reports of the Quartermaster-General, Chief of Ordnance, Inspector-General, and the Judge-Advocate-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS' REPORT.

The report of Quartermaster-General Meigs states that the expenditures for the service of the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending June 30, 1872, were $12,817,021.

The examination and settlement of the accounts of the war, a work of vast labor, has at length been completed, and this business brought up to date. All the accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. An improved and simplified system of making and settling money and property accounts was introduced during the year, and greatly aided in this result. Much of the clothing and equipage left on hand at the close of the war has been used, and a large quantity of it, having suffered from the effects of time and decay, has been sold. A new uniform has been ordered, and is in the course of manufacture. Hereafter the expense of clothing the army will be increased. The expenditures on this account, during the year, were $607,530, and the Quartermaster's Department has deposited in the Treasury from the sales of clothing and equipage, during the year, $1,843,831, which sum, however, is not available for current use. The shoes and boots, blankets and knapsacks of the army have all been improved by the adoption of a better standard of samples. Transportation by railroad has cost $1,300,000; of this sum $800,807 was for transportation over the Pacific railroads. The total cost of transportation was $4,000,000. Ninety-five new buildings have been erected at military posts, at a cost of $240,000. The sum of $370,000 has been collected from indebted railroads, leaving $4,364,000 still due.

Under the law of July 4, 1864, for the relief of loyal citizens in certain loyal districts, the Quartermaster-General has examined and allowed 665 claims for Quartermasters' stores taken during the war, amounting, as allowed, to $307,103, and 274 claims have been rejected, amounting to $396,101. The amount of such claims allowed as proven and just is, on the average, about one-half of that at first claimed. There are 10,861 claims under this law still on file, stated at $6,857,006, but a large proportion of these are probably unjust.

The seventy-four national cemeteries now contain the remains of 317,962 persons. All but sixteen of the cemeteries have been, or are now being, permanently inclosed.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

From the report of the Chief of Ordnance, it appears that the operations at the arsenals have been confined to such ordinary duties of the Department as the limited appropriations of the year would permit. A few thousand arms have been completed at the Springfield Armory, to meet the requirements of the army and the militia. Work is now ceasing at that post, as the appropriation for the current year in the manufacture of arms is limited in its application to such system of breech-loading arms as may be selected by the Board of Officers now in session. The reports from the field are all favorable to revolvers using metallic cartridges. The bill introduced, last year, from the Committee on Militia, in respect to arming and equipping the militia, is recommended to the attention of Congress. The Board on Heavy Ordnance, authorized by the act of June 6, 1872, have made their report, and measures have been taken to carry out their recommendations. The procurement and trial of the guns recommended by them will probably consume the whole of the year 1873. A moderate sum is estimated for the procurement of cast-iron smooth-bore guns and iron carriages for the fiscal year. Nearly 600 such guns, besides 200 mortars, are still needed for our forts. The sale of such of the arsenals east of the Mississippi River as can be spared and disposed of to advantage should be made, and the proceeds applied to establishing a large arsenal of construction and repair on the Atlantic coast, and the erection of suitable depots for the storage of the powder and nitre belonging to the Department. The purchase of a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance is recommended. The notes and bonds of the principal purchasers at the Harper's Ferry sale, in 1869, have been placed in the hands of the Department of Justice for suit, the delinquents having failed to liquidate any part of their indebtedness within the time limited by law. Liberal action in regard to promotion, such as was taken in respect to the Engineer Department at the last session, will, it is hoped, be extended at the ensuing session to officers of the Ordnance Department. Some plan for settling the long-disputed claims of royalty on the arms which have been altered at Springfield Armory should be devised, and the Ordnance Department relieved from much embarrassment arising out of the subject.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Inspector-General Marcy reports a highly satisfactory performance of the duties of the officers comprising his Department, the varied nature and importance of which are fully set forth. He recommends the introduction of better material for clothing for enlisted men. He thinks the present system of fabricating the clothing might advantageously be modified by selecting for the permanent direction and control of the fabricating establishment an officer of rank and experience, who has a peculiar fitness for the position, and business qualifications. The Inspector-General thinks an early adoption of and promulgation of the new code of army regulations is greatly to be desired, and is anxiously looked for by the army. Reports of different inspectors show there has been a continued improvement in the discipline, efficiency and moral tone of the troops, as well as the promotion of a more careful regard for the economical administration of the public money and property.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Judge Advocate-General Holt, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says, the examination in review by this Bureau, of the record of trials occurring in the different military departments of the country, brings constantly before it what is felt to be a most serious defect in the administration of justice, and a positive injury to the service, which is the inequality of sentences adjudged by different Courts for identical offenses. Desertion, for instance, in one department receives a punishment of from one to five years' confinement at hard labor; while in another, one year's imprisonment is deemed ample expiation, and this in cases which from the trial records appear to be in all respects deserving of the same proportion of punishment. The opinion is entertained that the service would be greatly benefited by the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well-defined offenses. The absence of proper places of confinement for the enforcement of sentences, which leads to the designation of State penitentiaries by the Department, is alluded to as having a very demoralizing influence upon soldiers subjected to the humiliating and degrading discipline of these institutions, and the Judge-Advocate-General thinks the erection of prisons, at a small cost, in different parts of the country, where prisoners might be placed wholly under military restraint, would not only save many good men to the service, but would also be an absolute economy of expenditure.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Gen. Sherman's report shows the actual force of enlisted men in the army to be 29,380, and of commissioned officers, 2,104. He submits with this report those of all the officers commanding military departments and divisions, which, he states, are so full that they leave him nothing to do but to subscribe them, with his hearty approval of the several recommendations therein.

THE CURRENCY.

Report of the Controller of the United States—Distribution of Circulation Authorized July 12, 1870.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The following table from the report of the Controller of the Currency will exhibit the distribution of the fifty-four million of circulation authorized by the act of July 12, 1870:

States and Territories.	Circulation Already Issued.	Total Circulation Issued and Authorized.
District of Columbia	$346,500	$374,200
Virginia	1,937,520	1,987,520
West Virginia	448,730	462,580
North Carolina	1,019,500	1,289,500
South Carolina	1,434,780	2,021,080
Georgia	870,500	1,122,500
Alabama	718,180	1,521,280
Louisiana	1,331,900	[illegible]
Texas	360,975	457,475
Arkansas	87,500	95,000
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	1,020,250	1,917,350
Missouri	2,085,250	2,814,630
Ohio	4,288,780	4,529,380
Indiana	1,809,890	4,002,890
Illinois	6,231,740	7,428,040
Michigan	1,706,475	1,857,775
Wisconsin	783,900	[illegible]
Iowa	1,136,550	2,862,960
Minnesota	1,161,330	1,300,330
Kansas	1,037,000	1,044,000
Nebraska	288,500	399,500
Oregon	112,500	122,500
Colorado	225,000	225,000
Utah	179,900	189,900
Idaho	22,500	22,500
Montana	187,500	187,500
Dakota	45,000	45,000
Wyoming	27,000	27,000
New-Mexico	180,000	370,000
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

The census of 1870 does not furnish the banking capital of the country, or sufficient data upon which an estimate can be made of the business of each State or Territory. If the statistics of the agriculture, the manufactures, and the commerce of every State of the Union were at hand, it would be necessary to estimate the proportion to which each branch of industry would be entitled. No satisfactory basis for the purpose can be obtained, and, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, it was decided that the distribution of the circulation, one-half upon population and one-half upon the resources or wealth of the country, would comply with both the letter and spirit of the act more nearly than any estimate not derived from official data.

The report gives the amount of outstanding and authorized circulation in each State as follows:

Maine	$7,612,795
New-Hampshire	4,550,575
Vermont	6,842,170
Massachusetts	[illegible]
Rhode Island	13,578,900
Connecticut	17,935,850
New-York	61,719,254
New-Jersey	10,683,220
Pennsylvania	41,479,049
Delaware	1,299,000
Maryland	9,383,697
District of Columbia	1,577,996
Virginia	3,901,946
West Virginia	2,393,907
North Carolina	1,738,420
South Carolina	2,315,580
Georgia	2,282,301
Alabama	1,505,983
Mississippi	8,870
Louisiana	4,403,524
Texas	840,320
Arkansas	804,750
Kentucky	7,574,323
Tennessee	3,094,351
Ohio	24,063,247
Indiana	14,388,369
Illinois	15,170,852
Michigan	[illegible]
Wisconsin	3,283,798
Iowa	4,708,867
Minnesota	2,407,470
Missouri	6,335,826
Kansas	1,329,700
Nebraska	708,400
Nevada	34,983
Oregon	225,000
California	
Colorado	475,500
Utah	488,399
Idaho	61,000
Montana	310,500
Wyoming	27,000
New-Mexico	372,000
Arizona	
Dakota	45,000
Total	$352,817,470

The final distribution of the $54,000,000 will still leave a deficiency of $30,000,000 in different States of the Union, which will require to be filled before the proportion among the several States will be equalized upon the basis of wealth and population. This deficiency arises from the fact that, while $54,000,000 of new circulation were authorized, there was, at the time of the passage of the act, a deficiency existing of $84,000,000. Section 6 of the act of July 12, 1870, provides that after the whole $54,000,000 of circulation shall have been distributed, $25,000,000 additional shall be withdrawn from banking associations organized in States having an excess, and distributed among States having less than their proportion, first, by reducing in such States the circulation of all banks having more than $1,000,000 to that amount; and secondly, by withdrawing from other banks having a circulation exceeding $300,000, their circulation pro rata in excess of that amount.

Under this Act it will be the duty of the Controller, as soon as the amount of circulation authorized shall have been issued, to make requisitions upon the banks indicated as prescribed. The $25,000,000 of circulation would be withdrawn from the following cities and States: From four banks in the City of New-York, $5,018,000; from thirty-six banks in the City of Boston, $11,455,000; from fifty-three country banks of Massachusetts, $5,000,000; from fifteen banks in Connecticut, $2,087,000; from sixteen banks in the City of Providence, $2,336,000. This would reduce the circulation of all the banks of Massachusetts, of Rhode Island and Connecticut, to $300,000, without reference to the business of each. If the banks do not respond to these requisitions, and, as their notes are scattered throughout the whole country it will be impracticable for them to do so, the Controller is required at the end of one year to sell a sufficient amount of bonds and redeem their notes as they come into the Treasury, until the whole amount required shall have been returned.

The notes will not come to the Treasury for redemption unless first assorted by the brokers, and resold by them to new national banks about to be organized.

This will encourage the objectionable practice of authorizing new national banks, with circulation, upon the condition that currency shall be purchased of brokers in the market at from four to six per cent. premium, a practice which should not be encouraged or authorized by law. The Controller, therefore, recommends the repeal of this section and the authorization of the issue of $5,000,000 of additional circulation annually for the next five years, to be distributed among the States which are deficient. This, with the $54,000,000 of circulation recently authorized, will probably furnish all the additional currency required during the next five years for the establishment of new national banks in the States which are deficient, and virtually inaugurate a new banking system. The Controller also recommends that the law be so amended that national banks may be organized in accordance with its provisions without circulation upon the deposit of $10,000 of United States bonds with the Treasurer, instead of the deposit of one-third of the capital paid up and now required.

Three national gold banks have been organized in California, under the act of July 12, 1870, with an aggregate capital of $2,300,000, and circulation of $[illegible], based upon United States bonds at the rate of eighty cents on the dollar. This currency is redeemable in coin, is more convenient than coin itself in the transaction of business, and circulates freely at par upon the Pacific Coast.

Other applications have been received for the organization of similar institutions, and it is probable that this kind of circulation will be considerably increased during the coming year.

APPROACH OF WINTER.

Snow, Frost and Gales in Various Parts of the Country.

Canal and Lake Navigation Sealed Up with Ice—Vessels Bound West and Canal-Boats Bound East Locked Up—Lake Craft Wrecked and Several Lives Lost.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A severe north wind, accompanied by snow, has been blowing during the day. A heavy sea is running, and, together with a head wind, prevents vessels putting out. Three propellers of the Northern Transportation line, bound for Chicago, are wind-bound here, and must lay up.

Special advices report that the Welland Canal is rapidly filling with ice, thus closing lake navigation. A few boats, loading today for New-York and tide-water will be unable to get through. Reports from various points on the canal this afternoon state that ice is fast forming on the long levels. Experienced canal men think navigation will be entirely closed by to-morrow. A number of marine disasters are reported, mostly coasting schooners, owned in Canada. No lives are lost. Among them is the schooner William Elgin, from Hamilton, for Oswego, laden with wheat. She is ashore thirty miles below this port.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The weather is cold, with flurries of snow from the west. Boats in the Erie Canal are still moving. There is some floating ice in the canal.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Rain is falling here today, and snow in Concord, N. H., and other points north and east.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—Snow fell here this morning for an hour.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The weather is almost unprecedentedly cold for the season, the temperature this morning being in the neighborhood of zero. Today has been very cold, and people are predicting that thirty-six hours of such weather will close the river.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—The storm has caught many vessels outside. The head of Lake Erie is full of ice, and the wind blows a gale from the north-west, with snow. The propeller Burlington sunk below Bar Point. The schooner Sam. Flint and the propeller Philadelphia are ashore below Bar Point. The tug Torrent, with the schooner J. W. Sargent and five barges, all coal laden from Cleveland, struck the ice at the islands. Two of the barges sunk, the others and a schooner were abandoned. The schooner Eveline is ashore off Scare Crow Island, in Thunder Bay, with a signal of distress flying. It cannot be approached on account of the ice. The schooner Minnie Corlett is beached two miles north of Lincoln. The captain and crew reached the shore safely, but with hands and feet frozen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The canal here is touched with ice the same as it seems to be at other points. The frost is drawing navigation to a close in this vicinity. A number of boats are about four miles west of this city in the ice. Fifteen boats were caught in the ice five miles east of here. The steam yacht Maggie Wilson has gone down to tow the boats in. A boat is across the guard lock west of this city. The water has been partly let out of the level through the city into the level east. This level will be again filled so that boats may move. The weather is clear and cold.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The schooner Sunrise left this port yesterday for Kelley's Island. She was discovered aground this morning near the Water-works crib, two miles from shore. Three men were lost.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The snow which fell here last night has lasted through the day. The weather is quite cold and wintery.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Information received here today reports that navigation is considerably impeded by ice, and shippers by the canal are deterred from further business. Several vessels which left here for the upper lakes have taken shelter during the storm under Long Point. Others have returned to port, and commenced stripping. One vessel left here today for the upper ports.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Ten inches of snow has fallen here since 3 o'clock this morning, and the sleighing about the city is excellent. Boatmen everywhere are hurrying freights, in anticipation of an early closing of the Hudson.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29.—The weather cleared here about 4 o'clock. Nine inches of snow fell. Reports from the northern part of Vermont state that fifteen inches of snow have fallen. Eight inches of snow fell in Lancaster, N. H., today.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The weather to-night is the coldest of the season; mercury 3° below zero.

Gale on the Coast of Maine—Collision Between Vessels Entering Portland Harbor.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 29.—The gale has been violent here. The schooner Cypress, of Harrington, a new vessel, dragged her anchor near Trundy's Reef, and was run ashore at Webster's Cove, how on. Her crew were all saved. The schooner Rienzi came in collision with an English brig. Both vessels were trying to make port. The schooner lost her wheel and sprung her bowsprit. The Captain was jammed and somewhat injured.

Navigation on the St. Lawrence Canals Closed.

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario, Nov. 29.—Navigation is about closed. The ice in the canal is from two to three inches thick.

CORNWALL, Nov. 29.—Navigation on the St. Lawrence Canals is closed, and the boats are all laid up.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to rise in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with northerly to westerly winds and cold, clear weather. In the North-west, on the Western lakes and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, northerly to westerly winds, low temperatures, and high barometers. In the lower lake region, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, low barometers, occasional snow, and cold, cloudy weather. In the Middle and Eastern States, westerly winds and clearing weather, with increasing pressure and diminishing temperatures.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west, and thence to the Upper Mississippi, partly cloudy weather, with southerly to south-westerly winds and low temperatures, will prevail; from Wisconsin to Tennessee, and eastward to the Alleghenies, and the lower lakes north-westerly winds, clear and clearing weather, with low temperatures; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly and westerly winds, veering to northerly and easterly on the Western Gulf, with generally clear, cold weather, and high barometers; in the Middle States and New-England, north-westerly winds, low temperatures, increasing pressure, and clear weather will prevail. Warning signals remain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Portland, Boston, New-London, New-York and Cape May.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 2 Park-row: 3 A. M., 20°; 6 A. M., 18°; 9 A. M., 18°; 12 M., 19½°; 3 P. M., 21½°; 6 P. M., 21¼°; 9 P. M., 19½°; 12 P. M., 16½°. Average temperature yesterday, 18¾°.

The Polar Wave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30—The Signal Office reports that, at 4:35 P. M. yesterday, the thermometer stood at 15° above zero, and at 11 P. M. at 13° above. At 4:35 P. M. the temperature at other cities was as follows, viz.: Pittsburg, 13°; Lynchburg, Va., 18°; Quebec, 11°; Cincinnati, 20°; Cleveland, 17°; Indianapolis, 16°; St. Paul, 8°; Pembina, 4°; Milwaukee, 12°; Omaha, zero. At 11 P. M., the thermometer at Philadelphia read 16°; New-York, 16°; Cincinnati, 14°; Nashville, 17°; Indianapolis, 13°; Shreveport, 31°; La Crosse, 1° below zero, as also at St. Paul; Duluth, 7°; Chicago, 10°; Milwaukee, 3°; Leavenworth, 17°; Cairo, 19°; Augusta, Ga., 30°; Montgomery, Ala., 21° above zero.

Female Suffrage—The Case of Miss Anthony and Others at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The examination of Miss Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other ladies, accused of voting contrary to law, commenced this morning before United States Commissioner Storrs. Mr. Pound appeared for the Government, and Judge Selden and Mr. Van Voorhis for the defendants. The inspectors and other officers connected with the election, were sworn as to what had occurred. The defendants admitted the facts to be as alleged, and put in the plea that they had a right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

One Man Killed and Several Passengers Injured on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—An accident occurred, yesterday, on the Syracuse and Binghamton division of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, by which one man was killed and several others dangerously wounded. An extra of the *Courier* gives the following particulars: "It seems that a passenger-train left here at 12¼ P. M., with a baggage-car and two passenger-coaches. When near Jamesville, seven miles south of Syracuse, the train going at an unusually high rate of speed, the engine jumped from the track, and, after running about five rods on the ties, plunged down an embankment, fifteen feet high, dragging the train with it. The engine was completely stripped of everything that could be detached, and lay half imbedded in mud, beneath the first passenger-car, which was thrown upon its side. The other car was turned bottom upward and badly smashed. The baggage-car lay on the side, about thirty feet from the track. The second car caught fire from the overturned stove. The uninjured passengers succeeded in extinguishing the flames, or a terrible holocaust must have followed.

The only man killed outright was Peter Mehan, the engineer, a resident of this city. He stood bravely by his post, and was burned and scalded to death beneath the ruins. H. Tibbetts, the fireman, was badly scalded, and it is feared will not recover.

Nearly every passenger was more or less injured, and, looking at the wreck, it seems incredible that any could have escaped death. Seats, stoves, and doors were jammed together, the sides and tops of cars broken in, and through the first baggage-car a twenty-four-foot rail protruded.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin K. Hoyt, of this city, were among the injured, the latter very seriously on the forehead and chest. Seth D. Baker, of this city, received severe bruises about the head and back. A woman and child, name unknown, were seriously injured. The dead and wounded were brought to this city. The accident is said to be traceable to the worn-out iron of the track."

Several Cars Wrecked on the Vermont Central by Collision.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29.—The down passenger-train over the Vermont Central Railroad, which arrives here at 2:30 P. M., ran into the rear end of a freight-train at South Royalton this noon. No definite particulars can now be learned, except that several freight-cars were badly smashed, as was also the forward part of the locomotive and caboose-car of the freight-train.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The accommodation-train from Providence, this evening, when near the Coliseum, ran into the rear of a freight-train. None of the passengers were hurt. The engine was ruined, several freight-cars wrecked, and four horses killed.

Throwing a Train off the Track—The Supposed Perpetrator Held in Default of $20,000 Bail.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 29.—Horace Blakeslee, the man who was arrested for placing obstructions on the railroad track near Thompsonville, last Monday evening, by which a locomotive and two cars of the up express from New-York were thrown from the track, and three other trains brought in contact with the railroad ties, was yesterday tried before Justice Olmsted, of Thompsonville, who found probable cause, and bound him over for trial at the December term of the Superior Court, in default of $20,000 bail. The accused was committed to jail in this city. There is no reasonable doubt of his guilt; but he says if he is guilty he did the work when he was drunk. He was put off the train that night at Warehouse Point for not paying his fare, and the tracks found where the obstructions were placed correspond exactly with the prints of his boots, which had peculiar soles, and the heels were full of nails.

BOSTON.

Extension of the New Post-Office—Providing for a Board of Health—Business in the Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—The proposition to extend the new Boston Post-office and Sub-treasury building on its easterly side by taking the site burned over, was considered today at a meeting of Supervising Architect Mullett, Postmaster Burt, and the Street Commissioners. The plan was approved of, and Gen. Butler, who took part in the consultation, left for Washington to-night to lay the subject before Postmaster-General Creswell and Secretary Boutwell.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen today passed an order providing for a Board of Health, to consist of three persons appointed by the Mayor, not members of the City Council, to hold office for three years; after the first appointment one to go out each year, the Board to devote their time to the duties of the office, and not actively engage in any other business, and their appointment of Superintendent of Health, City Physician, and Port Physician to be subject to the approval of the Mayor.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, today, the following act was reported, authorizing the State Board of Health to take measures to prevent the spreading of small-pox:

SECTION 1. The State Board of Health shall provide immediately suitable accommodations on the main land, in the City of Boston, for persons sick with the small-pox.

SEC. 2. They may take and use for such purpose any land or building necessary for their use.

SEC. 3. They shall see that the laws relating to small-pox are enforced in every case where the safety of the people demand it.

SEC. 4. They may employ such assistance, medical attendance, and nurses as they may need.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

In the State Senate, today, the General Insurance bill was ordered to be engrossed, with a few slight amendments. It has yet to go to the House of Representatives, where there will, doubtless, be much opposition to several of its provisions. An amendment was also adopted to the bill in relation to dividends of joint stock insurance companies, which provides that not more than five per cent. per annum shall be paid as a dividend on the increased capital after the dividends of six per cent. semi-annually on the original capital. This bill has also to go to the House of Representatives for its action.

ALABAMA.

Senator Spencer Renominated by the Republican Legislative Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29.—Hon. George E. Spencer was unanimously nominated by the Republican legislative caucus for re-election to the United States Senate. This insures his election.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States Senatorship Still Undecided.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 29.—The Senatorial question remains about the same, with no prospect yet of its settlement. The fourth ballot today stood—Vance, 74; Pool, 71; and Merrimon 22.

LOUISIANA.

The Election Litigation—Gov. Warmoth's Convenient Courts at Work.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The Chancery injunction case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth has been continued to Monday, on account of illness of counsel.

The newly-elected Mayor Wiltz, and the Administrators, Brewster, Fitzenreider, Sturken and Trumbull, took possession of their respective offices in the City Hall today, their predecessors having been enjoined by the Eighth District Court from interfering with them. The old officers had objected to surrendering unless their successors were commissioned by the Governor. The only evidence of election presented were notes from S. P. Blanchard, State Registrar of votes, showing the number of votes cast for each candidate. The first meeting of the new City Council takes place to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"GLI UGONOTTI" AT THE ACADEMY.

It would be a great pleasure, as well as a matter of simple justice, to review in detail the representation of "Gli Ugonotti," offered by Mme. Pauline Lucca and Mr. Maretzek's company at the Academy of Music last evening. The first performance of the opera was heartily commended in this place; the second was referred to as having derived an increased excellence from its public rehearsal; and now the third recital of Meyerbeer's magnificent composition is to be mentioned as worthy, both by reason of the genius of the principal songstress and the efficiency of all the artists concerned, of the most pretentious of European opera-houses, and the most exacting of audiences. The occurrence of graver events so limits the space reserved for notices relative to music and the drama, that it is not possible to deal with the rendering of "Gli Ugonotti" in accordance with our desire or its deserts. We must, therefore, be content for the present to state that while Signori Vizzani and Sparapani and MM. Jamet and Coulon were in excellent voice and training, Mme. Lucca fairly surpassed herself in the fourth act of the opera; and that equally impassioned singing and dramatic acting—singing and acting into which Mme. Lucca enters heart and soul, and which, as a consequence, impress as no studied effort can do—have never been had on the American stage. Repeated calls before the curtain marked the close of the scene ending with *Raoul's* flight and its discovery by *Valentina*; and the prima donna and tragedienne was again and again constrained to reappear and acknowledge the tributes of plaudits and flowers. Mme. Lucca was ably seconded by Signor Vizzani in this portion of "Gli Ugonotti." The gentleman lent something more than the charm of his tones to his share of the grand duet; and, doubtless inspired by the presence of *Valentina*, rose far above the plane to which his early exertions in this City seemed to assign him. A more minute consideration of the performance, as we have already said, must be deferred. We have to ask attention to the fact that there will be no matinee at the Academy of Music today, because of the necessary rehearsals of "Mignon," in which Mme. Lucca will sing on Monday.

Dramatic.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The burlesque of "Kenilworth" was produced at this establishment last evening, with Miss Lydia Thompson as *Leicester*, Miss Weathersby as *Amy Robsart*, Miss Camille Dubois as *Raleigh*, Miss Atherton as *Sussex*, Mr. Willie Edouin as *Varney*, and Mr. Harry Beckett as the *Virgin Queen*. Of Miss Thompson's performance in the character of the handsome, dashing, and "tricky" *Leicester*, it is but necessary to say that it was characterized by its usual vivacity. Mr. Beckett's *Elizabeth* was as quaintly conceived as it was humorously pictured. Miss Camille Dubois was a charming *Sir Walter*, and she shared the honors of the evening with Miss Thompson. Miss Atherton had not much to do in the rôle of the *Duke of Sussex*, save to look very pretty and to wear gorgeous attire to as great advantage as possible, and in this task she was certainly successful. Miss Tilly Earl, who took the part of *Michael Lambourne*, the "swash buckler" of the piece, appeared as much like a desperado as a handsome young lady clad in silk and velvet can ever be expected to do. Finally, Mr. Willie Edouin as *Varney*, the villain, acted in the most approved melo-dramatic style. All the songs and dances were, of course, redemanded. "Kenilworth" will be repeated nightly until further notice, and at the Saturday and Wednesday matinees. On the evening of the 6th inst. Miss Thompson is to profit by a farewell benefit, and on the 9th Mlle. Aimée and her opera bouffe company will reappear.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Lieut. E. W. Bridge is ordered to the Pacific.

Gov. Sir Peter Grant will return to Jamaica in December.

Lieut. Geo. W. Castor, from the California, has been ordered home to await orders.

Ensign Boynton Leach, from the Naval Academy, is ordered to the Frolic.

Mayor Gaston has accepted the Democratic nomination for re-election in Boston.

The Republicans of Boston have nominated Henry L. Pierce for Mayor.

The Republicans of Springfield, Mass., have nominated for Mayor Samuel B. Spooner.

A large stable on Queen-street, below Third-street, Philadelphia, was burned, with twelve horses, last night.

Two large boilers in a rolling-mill, near Springfield, Ill., exploded yesterday morning in consequence, it is said, of low water.

Capt. W. R. Wells, a retired sea captain, hanged himself in Hopkinton, R. I., on Thursday morning.

The Spanish troops in Cuba have recaptured a brass gun which the insurgents, some time ago, took from Col. Boniche.

Robert Barclay, proprietor of the *Evening Dispatch*, gave a Thanksgiving dinner to nearly 200 newsboys in St. Louis.

Midshipmen H. C. Nye, M. C. Demrock, and C. S. Richman, from the Naval Academy, are ordered to the Richmond.

Communication between Kingston, Jam., and Aspinwall by cable has been interrupted by a break 180 miles from Aspinwall.

The United States flag-ship Worcester, of the North Atlantic station, arrived at Key West, Fla., yesterday morning, from Havana. All on board are well.

Gen. John B. Hood was serenaded, last night, at the Yarborough House, in Raleigh, N. C. He appeared in front of the hotel and acknowledged the compliment.

Policeman O'Brien, of Washington, who was convicted of the murder of Samuel Cunningham, in July last, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of February next.

A man named Driver shot his divorced wife yesterday morning in Chicago, for refusing him money with which to continue a debauch. The wound is considered mortal. Driver has disappeared.

The steam-ship Sir Francis, from Liverpool Nov. 12, for Boston, was at Queenstown on Thursday, and would be detained until Dec. 4. No particulars as to the cause of her detention are given.

Patrick Gorman was found dead in the suburbs of Providence, R. I., on Thursday morning, having evidently been killed by blows and kicks, which a coroner's jury found had been inflicted by James Gorman, who has fled.

Ben Bacon, alias Henry Johnson, a freedman, was hung yesterday, in Augusta, Ga., for the murder of James H. Martin, a citizen of Richmond County, who was in his seventieth year at the time of the murder.

The steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana, for New-York, broke her machinery off Cape Canaveral, and was towed to Tybee by the steam-ship Mississippi. Her passengers left for New-York last night.

The Cleveland Rolling-mill Company's spike and nut factory, foundry, pattern-shop and office, located at Newburg, Ohio, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss, $160,000; insurance, $60,000.

Cummings' dualin manufactory, three or four miles north of Milwaukee, Wis., exploded on Thursday afternoon, killing four persons and badly wounding another. The article manufactured is more explosive than nitro-glycerine.

The following were the Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $6,363,966 82; coin, $72,103,923 17; coin certificates, $26,027,000; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $24,820,000.

The steamer Francis, of the new French line, was lost at the mouth of the River Platte, and the ship Reserve, of the same line, was wrecked off Cape Horn, while making the trip to Valparaiso. The Captain of the Reserve and five of the crew were also lost.

Gov. Lewis, Republican Governor of Alabama, sent a message to the Republican Senate and House of Representatives yesterday, at Montgomery, assuring them of his co-operation in legislation. The Democratic members threaten to continue their separate existence, despite the action of the Governor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Victory for the Thiers Government in the Assembly.

M. Dufaure's Resolution Carried by a Vote of 370 to 344.

Hepworth Dixon Obtains a Farthing Damages in a Libel Suit.

Electoral Reform Contemplated by the Austrian Government.

The Spanish Insurrection in Andalusia Suppressed.

FRANCE.

Adoption of Minister Dufaure's Resolution—M. Thiers Addresses the Assembly Before the Vote.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29—Evening.—After a long and excited debate this afternoon, the Assembly, by a vote of 370 yeas to 334 nays, approved the resolution proposed by Minister Dufaure.

Before the close of the debate, President Thiers eloquently addressed the House for an hour and a half. He acknowledged the Assembly's sovereign constituent power, condemned socialist doctrines, and impressively affirmed his belief in God. He declared that he remained faithful to the Pact of Bordeaux, and claimed that he belonged to no party. He admitted that he was personally in favor of a Constitutional Monarchy, but added: "The Monarchy is impossible. We have a Republic. Let us make it conservative." He denied any share in the political opinions of the Left, and closed with the declaration that the duty of the Government was firmness, moderation, and impartiality toward all parties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Prorogation of Parliament—One Farthing Damages Against the Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Parliament has been further prorogued until the 6th of February.

The trial of the suit of Hepworth Dixon against the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to recover damages for alleged libel, was brought to a conclusion today. The jury awarded the plaintiff damages to the amount of one farthing.

AUSTRIA.

Electoral Reform in Contemplation by the Government.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The Government contemplates introducing an Electoral Reform bill at the coming session of the Reichsrath.

SPAIN.

Suppression of the Malaga Revolt—Republicans at Bilbao—The Clergy Budget.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The Government has received information that the insurrectionary movement in the Province of Malaga has been suppressed.

A band of Republicans has appeared near Bilbao.

The lower branch of the Cortes has adopted the first section of the Clergy budget by a vote of 104 against 44.

A Scare on the French Frontier—Recovery of King Amadeus.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—Considerable excitement was created yesterday by an announcement in the *Epoca* that the French Government contemplated forming an army of observation on the Spanish frontier, and that troops were arriving on the border for that purpose. It has, however, since been ascertained that the *Epoca* was misinformed, and that there is no cause for the excitement. The movements seen, which gave rise to the report, were merely the regular Autumn movements of the French troops.

King Amadeus has progressed so far toward recovery that the physicians in attendance upon His Majesty deem it unnecessary to issue any further bulletins.

MEXICO.

Discussion of Railroad Projects by Congress.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 16, via HAVANA.—Congress has decided to devote the sessions of Tuesdays and Fridays to the discussion of the clauses in the rival railroad projects relating to the concessions asked from the Government.

Much feeling is manifested in the matter by the members. Both Gen. Rosecrans and Mr. Plumb, the representatives of the rival roads, have strong and able supporters in Congress and the Press. Col. Scott and his friends have written President Lerdo that the money for Rosecrans is ready the moment the concession is granted. The partisans of Mr. Plumb are sanguine of success, owing to the fact that a smaller subsidy is demanded.

Conflict Between Soldiers and Citizens at Mier—Twelve Persons Killed—The Mexican Frontier Commission—The "Free Zone."

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Nov. 29.—A few days ago, a soldier of the garrison at Mier, in an altercation, shot and killed a citizen and wounded his child. The friends of the citizen demanded of the civil authorities the arrest of the soldier. The civil authorities declined to interfere, and referred the applicants to the military authorities. These latter refusing to surrender the soldiers to the civil authorities, the citizens organized and made an attack on the barracks, when twelve persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

It seems that the Mexican Commission is endeavoring to show that cattle stolen from Texas were returned to owners, rather than to disprove the fact of the alleged depredations.

The Government order abolishing the import duty of half a cent per pound is confirmed, and in lieu thereof the Government has fixed a duty of five per cent. on all goods imported into the Free Zone. The merchants have held a meeting and resolved to petition the Government to abolish the duty on calico, which was formerly sixty cents a bale, and is now $5.

GREELEY'S DEATH IN WASHINGTON.

President Grant Pays a Tribute of Respect to His Late Competitor's Memory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Frequent inquiries were made today by all classes in regard to Horace Greeley's health, and much sympathy expressed in his behalf. A report of his death being in circulation early this evening, and having reached the President, he and his family, as a token of respect, did not attend a reception of the Diplomatic Corps, given by the Secretary of State, and to which he was invited, but sent a note explaining the cause of their absence.

Colored Children in the Public Schools.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 29.—The Board of Education to-night granted a petition to allow certain colored children to attend the public school nearest their residence, instead of requiring them to attend the colored school in a distant part of the city. This action is regarded as the first step toward throwing open all the schools to the colored children.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

Politics and Society in the New Republic.

The National Assembly—An Impending Crisis—Politics and Medicine—A Hot-Bed of Insurrection—A Fresh Method of Advertising—Troubles of Caricaturists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 11, 1872.

The National Assembly resumes its sessions today, and in the midst of a public anxiety which is not easily described. No words can paint the half-formed fears of we know not what, or describe the feeling plainly apparent in the aspect of the crowd, of something important going to happen. There is general depression; there is a sense of oppression; there is a want of self-confidence, and lips are parched and glances furtive. Just before the arrival of the news of a great battle the same phenomenon has been often observed, and every one must have remarked the general sense of relief even in case of defeat, and a long public breath at the thought that things are no worse. Sometimes it does seem as though there were a great invisible public heart, with its long and steady beat and its moments of rapid pulsation. This morning one can feel a sense of heaviness and oppression which is not due to this bracing November weather, and one grows unconsciously serious on glancing at the faces of those passing and repassing in the street. Everybody feels that a crisis is near at hand, and that the contest is to begin today. Yet nothing of importance will be done before Wednesday or Thursday. The first session will be devoted to drawing lots for the various Committees, and to fixing the order of the day. To-morrow, Tuesday, will also be taken up with formalities of no great value, for the semi-official organs here announced that M. Thiers will not read his message before Wednesday. He will take good care to read it so late that no time will be left for discussion, and hence the great battle cannot begin before Thursday. On that day, probably, the first war-note will be sounded, and the various parties will be brought face to face with difficulties hitherto staved off on one pretext or another, generally by appealing to the sadly torn and outraged *Pacte de Bordeaux*.

POLITICS AND MEDICINE.

Sir John Pakington's advice to the Attorney-General, "not to be cocky," might very well be given to some of the disciples of Galen who are now lecturing upon the art of medicine at the Paris School. I have no idea why doctors should feel bound to mingle politics with medicine, but it seems to be a mania with them and beyond cure. Almost all troubles here have begun at the School of Medicine. When trouble is brewing the outbreak is retarded a long time, and invariably takes place after a revolt of the medical students. I was present at the opening lectures at the School of Law, and not a single Professor uttered a word to rouse political passion and to bid for applause. Only once was there any sort of demonstration, and that was not political. M. de Valroger, speaking of the history of law, mentioned the Druids, and called their worship a "false religion." Although perfectly true, the word "false," accentuated a little, perhaps, seemed to be unparliamentary, and for an instant there was shuffling and groans. True, all of these young men had taken their baccalaureate degrees, while all the young doctors have not; but this fact cannot account for the evident radicalism which exists at the School of Medicine. Every word calculated to throw a sneer upon religion is loudly cheered, while anything like Communist language brings down the house. So well is the audience known, that Professors are said to introduce politics designedly, and for the purpose of winning popularity. One did it, the other day, with good effect. He denounced the Empire in language which would not have been tolerated at the Law School, and then, passing lightly over the present régime, went as far as ever Gambetta did in any of his speeches. The effect produced was electric, for many of the students sprang up in their seats to shout *Vive la Republique*, several adding *democratique* and *sociale*.

A NEW METHOD OF ADVERTISING.

A new advertising dodge has just been invented here, and I hope no one will try it with you before the French Courts have decided the question of legality. Of late a large number of bank-bills have been seen in circulation with slips of paper pasted upon the back. At first it was supposed that the bill had been torn and mended, but as the same thing was seen on new bills, a more careful examination was made. It was found that an enterprising tradesman had pasted his advertisements upon the back of the currency of the realm, and taken this novel way of getting his business cards into circulation. A complaint has been made to the Government, and the question of right has to be decided.

CARICATURISTS' TROUBLES.

Caricaturists have a hard time of it in France, and I am sure that our clever friend Nast would emigrate in a week were he to exercise his profession here. No drawings unfavorable to the President or the Ministers are allowed to pass, and an artist has to flatter them or leave them out altogether. The number of subjects is extremely limited. No drawing ridiculing the Comte de Chambord or the Comte de Paris finds favor, but the Emperor Napoleon III. is public property. Few of the artists seem to avail themselves of the license in this respect, either because the Emperor is an exile, or because the subject is threadbare, and in other fields they find three-fourths of their drawings refused. The *Grelot* has no luck whatever, and the *Vie Parisienne* has recently been seized several times. The other day a new line was struck at the Alcazar, an artist drawing caricatures of prominent actors upon the blackboard in an instant. They are so like that the house roared with laughter. One of these drawings resembled M. Thiers, and was loudly cheered, but the next day the Alcazar was closed for eight days. The artist protested that it was an actor he drew, but, as in the case of the Burgundy pear, the likeness was striking.

THE GUATEMALA.

Details of the Wreck—Fifteen Men Supposed to have been Lost on the First Officer's Boat.

At 2 P. M. on the 12th October, the steamer Guatemala sailed from San Benito for Tonala, and other Mexican ports. At 4½ A. M. on the following day, the steamer struck on Tonala Bar, and was thrown on her beam ends, and the stanchions supporting the hurricane deck began to give way, while all below was found to be a total wreck, the main deck going to pieces, and the pipes from the water-tanks being broken.

An effort was made to reach the stores, but without success. Three bottles of spirits, however, were secured and divided among the boats, after these were launched. The boats, four in number, were commanded respectively by the Captain, first officer, second officer, and the purser. The first officer's boat filled three times before she could be got away from the ship's side. After the boats had been gotten under way, the crew pulled for Salina Bay, and continued to pull all day, but at dusk it began to blow a gale from the northward. They then endeavored to reach the shore. The boat in charge of the purser, Mr. White, when near land capsized, and was carried out by the undertow; all the crew, however, succeeded in landing, though Mr. White had to swim for fifteen minutes, and was completely exhausted when he at length reached the shore. The Captain's boat followed and had better luck. The second mate's boat was the next, and it got safely ashore. No one in the three boats was drowned, though several were badly bruised, particularly Capt. Douglas, who was struck by his boat when in the surf. Nothing was seen or heard of the first officer's boat, which is supposed to have been lost during the night. This boat contained, besides the first officer, the chief engineer, Mr. Bartholomew, a Mexican passenger for Mazatlan, Mr. Smith, the second steward, three Chinamen, and eight others of the crew, fifteen in all. They were without food or water, though Mr. White, the purser, feels confident he saw them catch a turtle. A thorough search has been made for them for miles up and down the coast.

The Captain and purser, with their respective crews, proceeded to the village of Mar-a-del-Mar, but the inhabitants, after finding out how much money was in possession of the party, refused to let them have food until they (the party) had given it all up.

Nine hours were then consumed in endeavors to obtain food, before their hunger could be appeased. The party then proceeded, with some provisions, to search for the second mate and his crew. They were finally found in a hut made of branches, on the beach, near Brevis Barra, over which they had endeavored to wade. This was after midnight. They had been without food or water for four days, none of them having any shoes or hats, and several being even without shirts, they having been compelled to march on the beach, beneath a burning sun.

The entire party then procured horses and proceeded to Tehuantepec, where they now are. Capt. Douglas speaks in the highest terms of the fortitude displayed by an American lady passenger, a Mrs. Lewis, who was saved with her husband in the Captain's boat.

RAPID TRANSIT IN KINGS COUNTY.

Address of the Committee on Organization.

To the Owners of Property in Kings County:

It were vain to show now what Brooklyn and Long Island have lost in population and wealth for want of rapid transit from the great ferries through the city to its suburbs and the heart of the island. Every intelligent owner of a hundred square feet of land, more or less, in Kings County, realizes that the aggregate of such losses is immense and beyond computation. It is not, however, on the other hand, a moment too soon to demonstrate the vital necessity of beginning immediately the work which should have been begun at least ten years ago, and most fortunately we have ready at our hands a broad and liberal act of the State Legislature, passed June 1, 1871, incorporating the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company, which, if wisely and vigorously used, will restore the prestige of our city and county to its former and true eminence, and in a very short period of time double the wealth and population of both.

Our charter provides that $500,000 of capital stock must be subscribed for, and ten per cent. thereon paid in, before the corporation may be organized. Prior to such subscription there is no treasury, and no authority, under the charter, to begin the work. Appeal is therefore now made to all who pay taxes in Brooklyn, or the county, to further this indispensable primary step in a work the reach and influence of which upon the future of our city are simply incalculable.

The first piece of road to be built will begin at or near the Fulton Ferry, connecting with the great bridge at Sands-street, following Adams or Washington streets, with a depot or station near the Court-house, and from thence, by the best route, to the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, to the Flatbush city line, with stations wherever desirable, and from the city line to East New-York.

For reasons before given, no thorough surveys of the route have been made; consequently, accurate estimates of the cost cannot be furnished. The precise line and mode of construction remain also to be determined by the first Board of Directors. The main facts, however, present themselves so as to show that the scheme is practicable at less than half the cost per mile of any underground railway of equal importance yet projected in this country, while it is known that for some half miles of the London road, where private property was taken, more money was expended than the probable outlay of this line from Fulton Ferry to East New-York.

It is assumed that the road will be for the most part underground from Fulton Ferry to the city line. The distance is three and one-half miles. The construction will be in general by streets so wide that there will be comparatively slight disturbance of previous construction, and it is known that no rock excavations are to be encountered. Recent improvements demonstrate that the excavation of streets can be accomplished in such manner that there will be no interference with any ground except that actually occupied by the width of the tunnel.

The salient features of the proposed work are its obvious feasibility and its vital relations to the future growth of Brooklyn. We dismiss the first point with the simple remark that it is perfectly apparent to the observation of any one who will take the trouble to walk over the route, that the question of construction involves no more serious problems than the removal of a certain number of square yards of earth and the building of the required masonry. As to its important relations to the future of Brooklyn and Kings County, whether we consider these with reference to the present convenience of the 36,149,500 passengers transported by the Brooklyn City Railroad alone in 1870, or the 2,000,000 yearly visitors by rail to Coney Island, or the 35,000 daily visitors to Prospect Park, or to the fact that with the present ratio of increase, the travel on all these lines will double in about eight years, or whether we add to these considerations reasonable estimates for the very great accelerated growth of business always realized in populous cities and districts with increased facilities for rapid transit, we shall reach results both remarkable and surprising. Couple with these the conspicuous power which the great bridge will bring to all Brooklyn interests, and we have startling estimates of future growth.

If we look a little further on to the day sure to come, when the Hudson River and New-York Central, Harlem, and New-Haven Railways, traversing a bridge which can be easily built at or near Randall's Island, will find more convenient and cheaper terminal facilities and store-houses in Brooklyn than elsewhere for their immense freights of cereals and manufactured goods, and add this more remote but immeasurable influence to the rest, we shall find the motive to begin work under our act absolutely irresistible.

What will this rapid transit cost from the ferry to East New-York? From information received from responsible sources we are justified in saying that the cost of the whole work will be from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Will it pay? For one thing, it will immediately add to the market value of the 137 acres of east-side Park lands belonging to the City at least $1,000,000, and proportionately to all suburban property within reach or influence of the line, the aggregate of such increased values being many times the cost of the whole road, while its value to the County of Kings, after having been in operation a few years, would be far beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine of its projectors.

It has been estimated by a conscientious and capable engineer, who is familiar with the working of the horse-railroads of the city, that this line to Flatbush alone, entirely independent of the great trade with the whole island by its East New-York connections and the branch to Coney Island, will, in the first year of the completion of the bridge, carry up and down 9,000,000 of passengers, or about 13,500 each way daily. If we allow that one-half of this number will pay five cents and one-half ten cents fare, we have an aggregate of $675,000 income from this source alone. Assuming the working expenses to be forty per cent. (the cost of working the London Underground Road,) we have left for capital $405,000, or ten per cent. on $4,000,000.

The growth of population along the Hudson River Road and in Westchester County, and the flight of Brooklyn citizens during the past ten years to the lines of the New-Jersey steam-roads, predict for the great and beautiful area about Prospect Park a more rapid upbuilding than has been realized anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, provided only that our own citizens, with an enlightened public spirit, develop the capabilities of the act creating this Brooklyn Steam Transit Company.

The real terminus of the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads for passengers and mails will be at the Post-office, City Hall Park, in two or three years. Who will want a house five miles from the Fulton Ferry after that, unless we have rapid transit? What will be our rate of taxation five years hence if we contribute as liberally to build up Westchester County in the future as we have contributed to the growth of New-Jersey and Connecticut in the past?

We have not thought it necessary to discuss the inevitable connection of our road with Coney Island from the city line depot. That such connection will be made as soon as the trunk line is completed is, of course, obvious to all.

If any persons are moved to arraign us for excess of faith or zeal in this matter of rapid transit for Brooklyn, and the sure rewards of it, we hope all such will take the trouble to inform themselves in respect to what is now doing on Long Island, and that they will especially study the natural and proper relations of Fulton Ferry and the bridge to the principal railroads already built, and other improvements projected and in process of development in various directions, which seem to need only the facilities which this charter provides for, to insure their signal success in proportion to the respective opportunities of each.

It remains only to say that immediately after the subscription to the stock reaches the sum of $500,000 a Board of Directors will be elected, and the work of careful surveys and construction will be pushed forward without unnecessary delay.

Notice is given by advertisement elsewhere in this paper to the opening of books for subscription to the capital stock of the Company.

The following gentlemen are proposed for the first Board of Directors:

JOHN T. MARTIN,	WM. H. ADAMS,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	GILLIAN S. HENCK,
ROBERT TURNER,	JAMES HOW,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
E. S. BUSSING,	J. N. SMITH,
E. C. LITCHFIELD,	WM. H. TAYLOR,
WM. E. DODGE,	MORRIS REYNOLDS,
	DITMAS JEWELL.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

S. B. CHITTENDEN,
ROBERT TURNER,
WM. H. TAYLOR,
Committee on Organization.

"A Sorry Afternoon's Work."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Yesterday afternoon several boys, whose ages range from fifteen to seventeen years, were amusing themselves by shooting at a target with a revolver, in a vacant lot on Goodman-street. While the pistol was in the hands of Samuel Bend, the contents of one of the chambers was prematurely discharged, and the ball entered the body of Wm. Cook, who exclaimed: "I am shot through the heart; go for a doctor." He then ran a few feet, sank upon his knees, and exclaiming, "This is a sorry afternoon's work," expired. Bend and his companions were arrested, and are held in custody to await the result of a Coroner's inquest.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

A Reasonable Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on the verdict of the jury in the Andriè murder case concern me as one of that lunatic body; and I would ask your indulgence while I state a few facts from my standpoint. You say we accepted the defense of "emotional insanity," and thereby placed ourselves in the same *mental condition*, whereas the fact is we expressly ignored that plea, which would have necessitated an entire acquittal, and divided on the question of premeditation. Our first vote resulted in seven for murder, of which number I was one, three for insanity, and two manslaughter. After three hours' debate, without prospect of agreement, those who maintained Andriè's insanity consented to a verdict of manslaughter; and late in the evening, after ten hours' confinement, we all concurred in this as better than a disagreement, which would have given color to the plea of "emotional insanity." Our case was one in which a wife's infidelity was clearly proven, and that, too, of the most revolting form; given this fact, and then that three jurors handed in their verdict as "Guilty;" also, that two-thirds were married men, influenced more by prejudice than reason, and you can see what an element there was to work upon to secure an agreement. Their first question, before consenting to any verdict, was, "What is the punishment?" and the opinion of at least a third was that a man was justified in killing an adulterer or adulteress.

This is, we all know, a sad state of morality, but it seems to be impossible to change. I for one would gladly have done my share toward securing the safety of life in this City, but "put yourself in my place," and see what you would have done. If merchants and young men would serve on juries, we might possibly secure more just and intelligent verdicts.

A JUROR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 29, 1872.

Augustus Schell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am gratified to find in the TIMES a suggestion from a member of the New-York Historical Society, that Mr. Augustus Schell should vacate the office of President of that Society.

"A man is known by the company he keeps," and if, as in late occurrences, he is found in vile association, he must be judged accordingly. It is time that men claiming high social position should learn that one of the essential elements entitling to it is an utter scorn of everything that savors of dishonor or dishonesty. If men, in their eager greed for money, will join in the plundering schemes of notorious villains, they must be ostracised socially; and in this way only can they be made to feel that if law cannot reach them, a healthful and honest public sentiment can and will do so.

Mr. Schell offers the feeble excuse that he desired to "avert a panic." Whom would a circumscribed panic (as this would have been) have injured but these inflated conspirators? and the sooner they were blown to the winds the better for Wall-street and for the community at large. Then a fair field would be opened for regular transactions, which have been well nigh driven out altogether by these gigantic combinations, which have unsettled and made more precarious than dice-throwing all legitimate business.

Cannot legislation be had to put an end to these nefarious transactions? It would be well if the conspirators could be prosecuted criminally for intent to defraud, and as the sellers are by no means guiltless for selling enormous amounts of property which they do not own, they deserve little sympathy for their losses, which should revert to the State.

ANOTHER MEMBER
of the New-York Historical Society.

A Card from Mr. Ryerson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 27th and 28th insts. are two articles on the proposed extension of Madison-avenue, in both of which my name is mentioned in such a way as to make it appear that I am awarded an extravagant amount for some property taken by the extension.

I think you do me an injustice.

What I paid for the property in 1870 has no bearing upon its present value. I own four lots that are taken away; two each on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets. On the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street lots is a large double house in good order.

The Commissioners have awarded me $27,000 for the whole plot, which I consider below its value; and if the prices recently paid for property in that vicinity are a criterion, I am entitled to a much larger award.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Harlem, this past Summer, bought four vacant lots on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for which they paid $35,000—nearly $9,000 a lot.

My lots on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street are worth certainly as much as those bought by the Church, yet I am awarded only $[illegible] each.

In 1870 I bought for $20,000 eight lots (not ten) between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, and these are heavily assessed for the improvement. I also bought two other lots, with dwellings upon them, which are partly taken by the extension, and the strip that is left will give me the entire front between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

I bought this property because I thought it cheap, and I felt certain that extending the avenue, as proposed, would add to its value.

This past week I bought six other lots that will, I think, receive increased value from the extension of Madison-avenue, and if it was wrong for me to buy on speculation in 1870, it must be wrong for me to do it now; but I cannot see where I have injured any one in either case.

I believe the Commissioners have tried to do their duty impartially. If favor has been shown to any one, it has not been to

W. T. RYERSON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 29, 1872.

JAMES C. KING.

Career of the Pine-street Murderer—His Operations in San Francisco—He Shoots His Father-in-Law and Swindles His Business Partners.

James C. King, the man who now lies in the Tombs, charged with the deliberate murder of A. C. O'Neill, appears to be much better known in San Francisco, and in other towns along the Pacific coast, than in New-York. In this City he has sprung into sudden notoriety by the successful perpetration of a murder, committed with extraordinary coolness and deliberation. On the other side of the continent he is known as an unscrupulous swindler, and a murderer only by intent. His first appearance in San Francisco was in 1855, when he went there, a beardless youth of eighteen, to seek his fortune. He entered as clerk in the bonded warehouse of Griffin & Co., and by tact and talent, combined with a gentlemanly address, soon raised himself to a position of prominence in the mercantile community, and was subsequently sent, as general manager of the shipping firm of Abel B. Harris & Co., to Honolulu. His zeal and shrewdness in business affairs made the firm regard him as a treasure; but one fine morning they awoke to the fact that they were heavily embarrassed financially. Mr. King had so manipulated their business that their financial resources had been drained into his pocket, and Harris & Co. were ruined, while King secured the business they had lost. In 1866 he returned to San Francisco, arranged his affairs, and on the voyage back, made the acquaintance of the daughter of Capt. Stott, and shortly after arriving at their destination, they were married. King had hitherto so adroitly conducted himself that he stood well in the community, and the marriage was quite an event in the social history of Honolulu. Capt. Stott was in the coasting-trade, and thinking very highly of his son-in-law, gave him an interest in the business. All went well for a time, when the Captain discovered that King was trying to swindle him, and other gentlemen as well. He called the delinquent to account; an altercation ensued, and King shot his father-in-law with a revolver. The wound was supposed to be mortal, and the Captain made his will. King was arrested, imprisoned, and brought to trial. He was convicted of assault with intent to kill, was condemned, and served a short term in the State Prison. During all the time of his trial and subsequent imprisonment, his wife was untiring in her attentions to him, and after his release received him with open arms.

While in San Francisco he established a commission house for the sale of sugar, molasses, pulu, and other Hawaiian products, and did a large business on commission and on his own account. He never stopped at anything to make money, though he conducted his illiberal operations in successful secrecy. On one occasion, when there was a large amount of molasses on the market, and he saw that its price must fall, he secretly set up a still and converted his stock into rum.

In 1868, he came to New-York, contracted business engagements with several German houses, and returning, extended his commission business, and added to it a banking office. Soon after, he entered into partnership with two New-Yorkers named Henry Dalsiell and Henry Lesling. These gentlemen contributed about $50,000 capital, and the firm was known as Jas. C. King & Co., commission merchants. At the close of the year he suddenly disappeared with over $100,000 and all he could collect otherwise, and was next heard of in Bremen.

Tiring of continental life, he returned to New-York, abundantly supplied with money, and set up as James C. King & Co., bankers and brokers. The Bank of British Columbia and other institutions he had swindled, commenced suits against him, but with no satisfactory result. He was next heard of in connection with a certain English lawyer, who left England abruptly, and together they instituted a series of suits against ships which his firm had chartered in San Francisco for the grain business. The suits were commenced as the ships arrived here, and the ground of the suits was alleged non-fulfillment of contract. He made considerable trouble for the owners of the vessels, but it does not appear that any profit resulted to King, and the suits were generally regarded in mercantile circles as mere black-mailing operations. Since his raid upon the ships King has resided in this City; and from the fact that he has been attempting to practice law, it is presumable that he had lost his ill-gotten gains in the commission business.

GOULD AND ERIE.

Motion to Vacate Order for Travers' Examination.

In pursuance of an order to show cause, granted on Thursday last, a motion was made, yesterday, before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to vacate the order of reference previously granted to examine Mr. Travers in relation to the corner in North-western, it being claimed on the part of Gould that his arrest, at the instance of the Erie Company, was a stock-jobbing operation, and that the facts giving it that character were known to Mr. Travers. The motion was made on the original affidavit on which the order of arrest against Gould was granted, on the affidavit of Mr. Smith, of Mr. Field's office, on which the order of reference was granted, on the letter of Mr. Barlow to Mr. Field, proposing the terms on which Mr. Travers was willing to make the required affidavit, and the report of what was said when the parties met for the purpose of examining Mr. Travers, all of which have already been published.

On behalf of Mr. Travers it was contended that the order had been improvidently granted, and should be vacated; that under the Code an examination could not be ordered until the party had refused to make an affidavit; that not only had Mr. Travers not refused to make an affidavit of anything he knew relating to the transaction, but had offered to make such affidavit; that all he did refuse, and all that was denied on his behalf by his counsel, was the right of Gould or his counsel to proceed on a "fishing excursion" in relation to his (Travers') private affairs. On behalf of Gould it was contended that the mode of examination proposed on behalf of Travers was impracticable, and would postpone the taking of the necessary testimony indefinitely, and that the case was one which legitimately came within the provisions of the Code.

In the course of the argument both counsel made incidental reference to the facts on which the action between the Erie Company and Gould was founded.

Mr. McFarland, on behalf of the Erie Company, said he regarded the release on which Gould relied as a defense as no more than waste paper; that it was obtained by Gould while President of the Company, from directors of his own appointing, and was intended to shield a man who is a notorious scoundrel from liability for nearly $10,000,000, which, it is claimed, he abstracted wrongfully. He had urged, on the application for the order of arrest, that the defendant be held to bail in the full amount claimed by the Company, believing that it was proper that he should be so held.

Mr. Beach, on behalf of Mr. Gould, said: When the trial came on, it would be time enough to determine whether Mr. Gould was, as asserted by opposing counsel, a notorious scoundrel or not, and till then, propriety would suggest that such charges should not be made.

Mr. McFarland replied that there are some men whose reputations become public property, and on this subject he thought it unnecessary to say more.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Condemned Rogers—Application for a Stay of Proceedings.

In the case of Henry Rogers, convicted in Kings County of the murder of Officer Donohoe, and sentenced to be executed on Friday next, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, yesterday, appeared before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court Chambers, and asked to be heard on a motion for a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the General Term.

Mr. Spencer stated that, as matter of courtesy, the application was first made to Judge Gilbert, before whom the trial took place, and was denied; and now, in conformity with law he came to make the application to his Honor, being at liberty to move before any of the thirty-two Judges of the State, or the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or all of them successively, if necessary. The motion was made, he said, on exceptions which he felt confident would be held fatal, and as the day fixed for execution was very short, he asked that the application have a preference.

District-Attorney Britton, of Kings County, who appeared in opposition to the motion, suggested there were four Judges in the Second District, aside from Judge Gilbert, and that the Judges of that District should be exhausted before application was made to any Judge in another District.

Judge Fancher said he regarded himself bound to hear the application, and if a similar application had not already been made to another Judge and denied, he would be inclined to give the application a preference; but, such application having been already made, he did not feel under so much responsibility in that respect. The business before the Court was such as to make it very inconvenient to hear the application before Monday next.

Mr. Spencer continued to urge that a prompt hearing was all important to his client, and Judge Fancher finally consented to hear the application today at 1 o'clock P. M.

Burglary in Rhinebeck—The Alleged Burglars Arrested in This City.

On Tuesday night, the store of A. Drury, in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, was entered by burglars, and a quantity of dry-goods, silks, furs, &c., valued at $500, stolen. The burglars made an ineffectual attempt to force off the lock of the front door, by boring around it, but failing in that they forced open a rear window, through which they effected an entrance. The burglars were tracked with the goods to Hyde Park, where the property was shipped per American Express. Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, was called upon to work up the case. At the premises, No. 237 Sixth-street, were found Michael Villar and his wife, and Isaac Meyer. Villar drew a dirk knife. His wife threw open the rear window, through which Villar leaped, and crossing the fences in the rear, gained the street. Detective Sumington left Meyer in charge of Constable Marquand, and sprang after the fugitive, and after a sharp chase succeeded, with the assistance of Officer Murphy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, in arresting him. Meyer being left alone with the Constable, drew a knife from his pocket, and threatening Marquand with instant death if he pursued him, ran from the room. Marquand started in pursuit, and giving an alarm, several policemen joined in the chase, and Meyer was soon captured. The men were then handcuffed together, and the house was searched. Secreted beneath the counter in the store was found a dry-goods box filled with the goods which had been stolen from Mr. Drury's store. The box was marked, in pencil, "Mr. Villar, No. 237 Sixth-street, New-York," and on it was pasted the usual ticket of the express company, showing that the box had been forwarded from Hyde Park. The goods were taken possession of by the Police, and will be restored to the owner after they have been properly identified. The prisoners, Villar and Meyer, were taken to the Police Central Office and "shown up" to the detectives assembled there. They were then taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, who directed them to be sent back to Rhinebeck for trial. They were accordingly taken to Rhinebeck in charge of Detective Sumington and Constable Marquand yesterday.

A Raid on Policy-Dealers—The Arrests Yesterday.

In obedience to instructions received from Superintendent Kelso, a raid was made, yesterday, on the different policy-shops located in the Second Police District. An officer in civilian's dress was detailed to watch each shop, and observe who purchased a ticket, or was present when tickets were purchased, and then arrested the parties who received the money. The following are the names of the parties arrested: Frank Coleman, No. 121 Christopher-street; Frederick H. Moore, No. 111 West Tenth-street; Edward H. Weeks, No. 102 West Thirty-second-street; Thomas Moore, No. 39 West Thirtieth-street; William Farrell, No. 79 Mercer-street; Elisha Rollins, No. 134 Grand-street; Henry Irving, No. 76 South Fifth-avenue; Otis Schmedes, No. 600 Greenwich-street; Wm. Williams, No. 76 Carmine-street; John Parker, No. 235 Varick-street; August Neidhardt, No. 5 Clark-street; Chas. Ferguson, No. 614 Hudson-street; Luke H. Sansbury, No. 160 West Twenty-third-street; Michael O'Neil, No. 322 Tenth-avenue; Abraham Johnson, William D. Wallace, No. 230 Ninth-avenue; William True, No. 252 West Nineteenth-street; Henry Miller, No. 209 West Twenty-ninth-street, and Charles Moriarty, No. 301 Ninth-avenue. They were brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and held for trial in $500 bail each.

FIRE EXPERIMENTS.

An Interesting Experiment on a Pacific Mail Steam-Ship—A Satisfactory Demonstration.

The recent disasters from fire at sea have conclusively shown that American steamers are equal to any emergency that may arise when afloat; but the experiment put into effect yesterday on one of the largest of American steamers, when at the dock, will, without doubt, have the effect of inspiring the public with fresh confidence in American seamen, and in the inflexible manner in which the Maritime laws of the United States are administered. The act of Congress relating to steam vessels, approved Feb. 28, 1871, included many new provisions in reference to the extinguishing of fires on board of steamers. The most important of these, refer to the providing of each steamer, according to the number of passengers, with the necessary hose, steam-pipes, hand-pumps, &c., to be always ready for use. A representative of the TIMES yesterday called upon Mr. I. H. Boole, the United States Inspector of Steamers, to hear his opinion of the present efficiency of the fire departments upon the steamers now in port. Mr. Boole thought that the best possible test of this would be to visit a steamer without warning and put its assumed efficiencies to a practical test. Accordingly, Mr. Boole and the TIMES reporter hastened to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's dock, and, stepping on board of the Ocean Queen, which sails for Aspinwall today, made an inspection of the vessel. The crew were all at work in preparing for departure, and a more unlooked-for opportunity of testing their discipline, or a better chance of taking them at a disadvantage, could not well be imagined. The snow-storm of the morning had covered the decks of the ship with a considerable depth of snow, and this, together with the excitement of shipping freight and provisions, seemed to bode but ill-success to the venture in which the visitors were engaged. A tour of the ship, however, showed that the hose was laid in the proper places, according to law, and that the vessel was provided with the required number of hand and steam pumps. Mr. Boole asked for Capt. Jefferson Maury, the commander of the Ocean Queen, who presently appeared, and was informed of the object of Mr. Boole's visit. Capt. Maury showed no hesitation, and ordered his chief officer, Mr. W. B. Seabury, to have the fire-alarm bell rung. The bell was heard ringing in a few moments, and the decks of the ship immediately presented a scene of unwonted excitement. On the upper deck, a dozen men ran over its frozen surface with a great hose, extending from midships to the fore-deck of the vessel. Immediately an extensive stream of water issued from the hose, enough to have flooded the deck in half a minute. From the quarter-deck of the steamer another hose was at the same moment playing an equally large stream of water, and at midships a third hose, in equal condition, was at work. On the main deck a similar scene was enacted, the saloons and state-rooms being equally provided against emergencies. A visit to the engine-room discovered the chief engineer with his men on watch, hatchet in hand. Lower down still, in the boiler-room, the same alacrity was observed, the steam-pumps working with a will, as though this was part of their daily duty. A walk through the steerage discovered the hose laid in every available place, and an experiment showed the singular rapidity with which the compartments devoted to cargo could be secured. The hatchways were secured in an incredibly short space of time, and a little closet on the main deck being opened by the chief officer, who carried its key, showed the steam-pipes leading below, by which a fire commencing in the hold, the hatchways being closed with the celerity just shown, could be entirely and immediately subdued by means of steam from the boiler-room. Every portion of the vessel being visited, the same state of efficiency was observed, and the rapidity with which the hose was flooded was almost marvelous. Fore and aft of the main deck the hand-pumps were worked by stalwart men at each pump, and the fire-buckets which immediately before the alarm was rung seemed fastened down, as if never to be removed, were discovered in equal readiness with the hose and the other materials. The axes which a few moments before had been secured in various portions of the ship, were in each man's hands. In the midst of all this excitement, or what in relation seems like excitement, the utmost order and regularity prevailed. Whether the same discipline could be preserved in case of an actual alarm of fire can only be proved by its occurrence. On board the Ocean Queen there are 1,400 feet of hose, all connected with the steam-pumps, and each piece of hose is connected with the pipes by means of nozzles which can be screwed or unscrewed in an exceedingly short space of time. The strength of the hose was thoroughly well tested, as the principal portion of it, lying exposed to the weather on the upper and main decks, was, if not very flexible, liable to burst under the pressure; yet each hose showed itself capable of bearing a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. Sixteen streams of water were shown to be in readiness three minutes after the alarm bell was rung, fourteen being worked by the steam-pumps and the other two proceeding from the hand-pumps at either end of the ship. Mr. Boole expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the completeness and efficiency of the fire department. Capt. Maury gave the orders to his officers and crew to return to their ordinary duties, and, with nearly as much dispatch, the hose was returned to its proper place, the fire-buckets were again securely fastened, and the axes restored to their racks on the hurricane-decks and the engine rooms. As a necessary portion of this inspection, an examination was made of the ship's boats, which were found in excellent condition—supplied with water-casks, barrels of biscuits, axes, &c. This concluded Mr. Boole's inspection, and by that time the men were again at their ordinary occupations. The cargo was being lowered into the hold, and, but for the excitement on the pier, it would have been difficult to imagine that anything unusual had occurred. Upon the pier a goodly crowd of sailors and others had collected upon the alarm bell being rung, and, at the close of the inspection, one policeman quietly stepped on board to inquire if a fire had occurred. Being satisfied on this point he as quietly retired. Capt. Maury informed his visitors that a similar exercise of his fire department took place twice during each voyage. As already stated, the visit of Mr. Boole was entirely unpremeditated, and the Steam-ship Company, as well as the commander of the Ocean Queen, deserve congratulation for the completeness and efficiency of their preparations, as well as for the state of discipline in which the officers and men were found.

The Second-Avenue Railroad Commission.

A session of the Second-avenue Railroad Commission was held yesterday, at which a considerable amount of testimony relative to the value of franchises to City railroads, the cost of their construction, and maintenance was received.

The first witness, Michael Cavanagh, track-master to the Second-avenue Railroad, was examined by Judge Sleeson at great length, the substance of his evidence going to show that the additional franchises were of comparatively little value. He asserted that the loss to the Company for repairs made to the street, in consequence of wagons breaking their track, amounted to a larger sum yearly than on any other road; the laying of water-mains, gas-pipes, and sewers has at different times compelled the Company to shift nearly their whole track and to replace it; this involved an expense of nearly twice the original cost of construction.

William Richardson, President of the Atlantic-avenue Railroad in Brooklyn, deposed that he had a large experience in the construction and working of street railroads, and corroborated the previous witness as to the great additional cost imposed by keeping tracks in repair, and by the alterations made necessary by the construction of sewers, &c. Mr. Richardson, a witness examined on a former occasion, gave an estimate of the cost of construction, equipment and maintenance of the proposed extensions, and the profits to be derived therefrom by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, the conclusion reached being that the value of the additional franchises were at present comparatively insignificant, though at some future time they may be profitable.

The investigation will be resumed on Wednesday.

The Woodhull-Claflin Case—Application for a Reduction of Bail.

Counsel for Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Miss Tennie C. Claflin, now confined in Ludlow-street Jail for sending obscene publications through the mails, went to the United States District-Attorney's office, yesterday, to demand a speedy trial, and to ask for a reduction of the bail of the prisoners from $8,000 each to $5,000 each. Assistant District-Attorney Davies, who has charge of the case, was absent, but Mr. Purdy informed the counsel that no day has yet been fixed by the Government for the trial of the prisoners. As to the application for a reduction of bail, he could give no answer, but suggested that the motion be made in Court, when, it is probable, the District-Attorney will not oppose it. Counsel offered the names of Mr. James Kievan, of No. 3 Jay-street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Augustus D. Ruggles, of No. 26 Monroe-street, in this City, as bondsmen. He stated that if the bail is accepted he can easily procure bail for his clients in the civil suits pending against them in the State Courts.

A Wanton Stabbing.

Yesterday while John Eagan, aged forty, residing at the junction of Broadway and Manhattan-street, was passing along Broadway, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, on his way home, he was suddenly assaulted by Patrick Connolly, who lives at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Broadway. Connolly, without saying a word, or receiving the slightest provocation, stabbed Eagan in the breast with a pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. He then threw the knife away and fled, but was pursued and arrested by Officer Falconer, of the Thirtieth Precinct, and locked up at the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street Police Station. Eagan was attended by Police Surgeon Rodenstein, and taken to his home. He states that Connolly is a perfect stranger to him, and cannot give any reason for the stabbing except wanton maliciousness. Connolly was arraigned before Justice McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

GOSSIP FROM CALIFORNIA.

GRASS VALLEY, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1872.

California is the paragon of States. To borrow the beautiful expression of Miller, Major Wildfire, Mark Twain, or somebody else, she "can fly higher, dive deeper, and come out dryer" than any other State in the galaxy. The discovery of gold, silver, and diamonds is but a pleasant breakfast exercise for her people. Filling a thousand ships with her surplus wheat is a trifle scarcely worth notice. Salting a mine, or manipulating the Stock Board to suit the market, is only boys' play. We aim at higher things. We have advanced in science, as well as morals, beyond the spheres. Our late discoveries, especially in ethics and jurisprudence, are beyond all human judgment, and it is about time that another geological period to the age of the world should commence. Our Judges, juries, and lawyers have proved, beyond controversy, that killing is no murder, especially if it is done with malice prepense. It is simply a matter of self-aberration, and the poor, unfortunate shootist is deserving the sympathy of all mankind, and the greatest part of womankind. What! hang a woman for shooting a man with deliberate intent to kill him? Nobody but an Eastern greenhorn, uneducated in ethical knowledge, would dream of such a thing. No, no. She did no wrong. The jury said so, and Mrs. Fair walked out of the Court-room an innocent but much-abused woman.

A few days ago a man in Sacramento was convicted of murder in the first degree, by an obtuse jury, who, in their ignorance of higher law, declared that killing was murder. The wise and benevolent Judge taught them a lesson by letting the murderer (a term of honor) walk out of Court scot-free, implying the fact that when the poor fellow got ready to come up to the Captain's office and receive the sentence of death, and hanging in the abstract, he could do so. He hasn't got ready yet; has gone off on a visit to his friends. When he gets ready to be hung he will, doubtless, let Judge Ramage know. Then, a day or two ago a couple of gentlemen, brokers, in fact, and Brotherton by name, were convicted of a heavy forgery, with a pleasant prospect of rusticating in the suburban residence of San Quentin (the Penitentiary) for a term of years. The tender-hearted Sheriff, in view of our higher law, placed them in pleasant quarters in jail, instead of taking a trip across the Bay, where they were "well fed and clothed at Simon's bounty." One evening, desiring to call on some intimate friends before going to their rural residence, they walked out of jail, first presenting their compliments, in the shape of mock revolvers made of pieces of broom-handle, to the jailer. They have not returned yet, and it is a little strange, as they might come back and claim the reward of seven thousand dollars which is offered for their return. Doubtless they can make money easier.

These are but items in the mockery of law in our model State. It has become the paradise of thieves, robbers, and murderers. It is unfortunate for Tweed and his Ring that they are not residents of California. Instead of contumely, they would be highly honored individuals here. We pay a premium on rascality, and the greater the crime the more honored is the individual. Seriously, it seems as if the days of '49 and '56 were returning, and the need of purification by a vigilance committee necessary. No one is condemned for a high crime. The technicalities of the law, the incompetence or connivance of Judges and juries thwart the ends of justice—the criminal is whitewashed, and walks abroad at his ease, like an innocent and well-deserving man. But retribution, though slow, is sure to come. The body of the people are virtuous. There is a strong under-current at work, and if a change in our California jurisprudence does not soon occur, the honest part of the community will arise and declare in unmistakable tones that crime shall be punished; that the thief, the swindler, the robber, and murderer shall not walk abroad free and unmolested to pursue his nefarious work. Since the commencement of this letter the Brothertons have been captured. The reward of seven thousand dollars was too great a temptation for their confederates, and a Judas was found who betrayed them. They are now safely lodged in San Quentin. While they were at liberty everybody was on the qui vive for their capture. Now that they are recaptured, a strange, perverted sympathy is awakened for them in many people, who, forgetting their crimes, exonerate their betrayers, and magnify them into oppressed heroes. And it seems to be characteristic of the times, that sympathy is awakened for the criminal, while the friends of the murdered man, or those ruined or impoverished by the acts of the forger or thief, are either forgotten, or their woes passed lightly over, as being of little account. I wish to heaven there was a NEW-YORK TIMES published in every metropolitan city of the Union, where vice and crime would be exposed, and the latent virtues of the law-abiding people stirred into action. Perhaps California is no worse than a majority of the States morally, but there is enough here, in this unscrupulous age, to call for the condemnation of all just men.

The election is over. The great tidal wave has reached the Pacific coast in its irresistible force, elevating a great and good man to the helm of Government, and washing the scum and froth of cankered Democracy into political oblivion. The desperate ranting of Sumner, Banks & Co. did not deceive the masses, and if there was ever a universal grand ovation made to man, it was when our people marched to the polls on the 5th of November and cast their votes for Grant. I never witnessed a more quiet election. All the noise and froth was made by the pseudo Liberal Democracy. The Republicans, without any parade or ostentation, marched quietly to the polls, deposited their votes, and as quietly returned to their homes, with what result the election returns have shown. We voted this year under our new Election law, which has gained almost universal approval. The tickets were all of one size, about twelve inches by four; no electioneering or showing of tickets could be done within one hundred feet of the polls, and consequently no crowd to watch or impede the voting of any man. Even the folding of the tickets was regulated by law, and being all of one color, no man could know how another voted. Betting or treating was prohibited, and even the use of carriages to bring voters to the polls was interdicted. Buying up saloons, or using undue influence, was a misdemeanor, and the consequence was that men could deliberately make up their minds, select their tickets, and deposit them at the polls soberly and without molestation. I inclose you one of our legal tickets. I need not tell you that it is a Republican one. It is to be folded four times.

We are in receipt of the sad news of the great Boston conflagration. It produces a profound sensation on the Pacific coast, as well as on the Atlantic. We have suffered so much by the destructive element, that the sympathies of our whole people are at once excited when such a calamity occurs. Our hearts and our pockets are open for the suffering, and, in spite of all the corroding influences of an inordinate desire to obtain wealth, often by unscrupulous means, the leaven of virtue still remains to aid those stricken by the hand of Providence, with an earnest desire to ameliorate their condition. Californians are generous to a fault, and with all their faults, I love them still. With the recuperative energy of our people, the great disaster will be but temporary. Within two years Boston will rise, like a phœnix, from her ashes, purified and beautified through her present tribulation, and our Yankee brethren will still point with pride to her as the Athens of America. No doubt financial circles will be momentarily affected. It may be felt in some degree all over the Union, but there is no cause for despondency. The genius of our financiering managers is equal to any emergency, and ways and means will be promptly provided to oil the wheels of the car of commerce, and business affairs will go on as smoothly and prosperously as ever. "Never say die; up and at it, men!" In less time than you can imagine, you will be out of the mire, with a smooth road before you. That is a Californian sentiment. We echo it to you.

OLD BLOCK.

MICHIGAN.

Official Vote for President—Grant's Majority 59,183.

The following is the vote of Michigan for Presidential electors. Greeley carries but two counties in the State, and Grant's majority over him is 59,183. No returns were made from six counties. O'Conor had 2,860 votes, and Black 1,268.

Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.	Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.
Alcona	115	17	Leelanaw	306	[illegible]
Allegan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lenawee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alpena	508	[illegible]	Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antrim	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mackinac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barry	2817	1202	Macomb	2446	[illegible]
Bay	1948	1270	Manistee	785	[illegible]
Benzie	409	97	Manitou	75	[illegible]
Berrien	[illegible]	2274	Marquette	1909	[illegible]
Branch	[illegible]	1120	Mason	873	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mecosta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]	Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlevoix	294	11	Midland	778	[illegible]
Clare	318	104	Missaukee	111	[illegible]
Clinton	2626	1754	Monroe	2845	[illegible]
Delta	429	120	Montcalm	2013	[illegible]
Eaton	[illegible]	1835	Muskegon	1772	[illegible]
Emmet	[illegible]	[illegible]	Newaygo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesee	[illegible]	1962	Oakland	4409	[illegible]
Grand Traverse	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oceana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gratiot	[illegible]	[illegible]	Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hillsdale	3479	[illegible]	Ottawa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron	872	342	Presque Isle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	Saginaw	3574	[illegible]
Ionia	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sanilac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iosco	426	163	Shiawassee	2777	[illegible]
Isabella	718	280	St. Clair	3223	[illegible]
Jackson	4083	[illegible]	St. Joseph	3154	[illegible]
Kalamazoo	4907	2402	Tuscola	1830	[illegible]
Kalkaska	108	3	Van Buren	3548	[illegible]
Kent	[illegible]	[illegible]	Washtenaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lapeer	2456	1367	Wexford	277	[illegible]
Total				[illegible]	[illegible]

IOWA.

Official Vote for President by Counties—Grant's Majority 59,[illegible].

The following is the vote of Iowa for President by counties, as ascertained by the Board of Canvassers on Monday. No returns were received from O'Brien County. O'Conor received 2,201 votes in the State. Grant's majority over Greeley is 59,009:

Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.	Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.
Adair	787	311	Jasper	2749	[illegible]
Adams	870	345	Jefferson	1765	1124
Allamakee	1455	1351	Johnson	2109	1866
Appanoose	1558	[illegible]	Jones	2296	[illegible]
Audubon	184	144	Keokuk	1852	1321
Benton	2510	809	Kossuth	519	119
Black Hawk	2677	908	Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boone	1414	758	Linn	3373	1465
Bremer	1420	[illegible]	Louisa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buchanan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lucas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buena Vista	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lyon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	1432	[illegible]	Madison	1179	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mahaska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	965	[illegible]	Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cerro Gordo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mitchell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherokee	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickasaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	[illegible]	[illegible]	Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]	Muscatine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clayton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Page	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Palo Alto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pocahontas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]	Polk	3051	1473
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pottawattamie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poweshiek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dickinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ringgold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emmet	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]
Floyd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sioux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	Story	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guthrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Van Buren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wapello	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	2507	1242	Webster	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]	Winnebago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]	Winneshiek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ida	[illegible]	[illegible]	Woodbury	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wright	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total				[illegible]	[illegible]

A Suit Against the Russian Consul.

Some time ago Mr. Martin L. Sheldon, of this City, brought suit against the Russian Consul, Baron Osten Sacken, for "slander of title," to recover the amount of $200,000, which is the alleged value of some bonds of the Credit Foncier Bank of Poland. It appears that, in 1868, a large amount of these bonds were stolen from the bank, the securities being, at the time, the property of the Russian Government, and that some time after about $[illegible],000 worth of them came into the possession of Mr. Sheldon. When he attempted to negotiate them, he found that the Russian Consul had warned buyers against the bonds, because they corresponded in description to the stolen ones. The bonds were worthless, Mr. Sheldon claims, and he was unable to dispose of them; therefore he brought suit against the Consul.

On the part of the defense it was claimed that there was no proof that the Consul had ever made such statements regarding the bonds, and that, even admitting that he had so characterized them, he was acting under the orders of his Government, and was not personally responsible.

The case was to have been argued before Judge Woodruff, in Chambers, yesterday, but was postponed pending the preparation of an application to have the plaintiff discover to the defendant an exact description of the bonds in his possession.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—Lake Imports—3,515 bbls. Flour, 176,924 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 25,135 bushels Barley, 4,500 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—27,700 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 27,712 bushels Barley. Rail Shipments from Elevators—3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 850 bushels Barley. Flour dull; Western Spring, $7 50@[illegible]. Wheat—Amber, $[illegible]; White, $[illegible]. Wheat in fair demand [illegible] Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible]; Chicago No. 2 [illegible]; $1 [illegible] White Michigan, $1 70@$1 80; Red Winter, [illegible]. Corn quiet; sales, in car lots, at [illegible]. Oats dull; sales in small lots of Western at [illegible]; No. 2 Toledo, 40c. Barley quiet; sales of Western [illegible]; Canada quoted at [illegible]. Rye easy; Western [illegible], 75c. Barley Malt quiet; prime Winter Western, $1 [illegible]; Canada, $1 [illegible]. Provisions lower; Mess Pork, $[illegible]; Hams, [illegible]; Shoulders, [illegible]; Breakfast Bacon, [illegible]; Lard, [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52; 4,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 50; 9,000 bushels prime White Canada at $1 88½. Corn dull; sales of 1,000 bushels at [illegible]. Barley quiet; sales of 6,700 bushels Upland Canada on private terms; Bay Quinte, nominally, $1 [illegible]. Corn-meal—$1 [illegible] for Bolted; $1 [illegible] for Unbolted, $ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $23 $ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake—43,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Barley, 322,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—8,000 bushels Wheat, 293,000 feet of Lumber. Weather boisterous. Canal clear.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Flour steady; nearly all sales private. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 [illegible] cash; $1 [illegible] December; $1 10½ January; No. 3 Spring, [illegible], according to location; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] cash; [illegible] December; Rejected, [illegible]; Ear, [illegible]. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2 at [illegible]. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, [illegible]. Pork firm and in fair demand at $12 [illegible] cash; $12 [illegible] December. Lard firm at [illegible], spot. Meats of all kinds, demand light and holders firm; prices unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 21,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Oats, 23,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 25@$7 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 [illegible]. Corn firm; Old, [illegible]; New, [illegible]. Rye—Demand light, and holders firm at [illegible]. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork steady at $13 50. Lard—Steam, 7¼c.; Kettle, 7½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]; fifteen to twenty days in salt. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs steady at [illegible]. Green Meats—Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]; Hams, [illegible]. Whisky, 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—Flour steady and in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 [illegible]; No. 1, at $7 [illegible]. Grain quiet; Wheat steady at $1 [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Barley, [illegible]. Rye, [illegible]. Hogs selling slowly; extreme range, [illegible]; receipts of live Hogs [illegible]. Pork quoted at [illegible]. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Lard in fair demand; choice leaf tierce, [illegible]. Whisky steady at [illegible].

TOLEDO, Nov. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Amber Michigan, [illegible]; No. 1 Red, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Red, [illegible]. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, [illegible]; Low Mixed, [illegible]. Oats dull and unchanged. Cloverseed, $[illegible]. Dressed Hogs, $[illegible]. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1 at $1 16; No. 2 at $1 [illegible]. Oats steady; No. 2 at [illegible]. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed at [illegible]. Rye steady; No. 1 at [illegible]. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall at [illegible]. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Barley.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat—Nothing done. Corn advanced; Old Low Mixed, 50c. Oats higher; New, 37c. Refined Petroleum in fair demand and steady; Standard White, in car lots, 20c. Seller; car. Prime [illegible]; White, cash; [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Cotton in fair demand, easier; good Ordinary, 17¼c.; Low Middling, [illegible]; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 7,715 bales; gross, 8,344 bales; exports, coastwise, 821 bales; sales today, [illegible] bales; last evening, 7,800 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; weekly net receipts, 38,780 bales; gross, 40,[illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,976 bales; to the Continent, 12,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 4,372 bales; sales, 32,500 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 29.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; net receipts, 2,194 bales; exports, coastwise, 6,128 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 56,188 bales. Weekly net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to the Continent, 1,500 bales; coastwise, 4,[illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ M. & 1¼ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—1½.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York for the month of October, have just been rendered, and we are now enabled to bring forward our own summary for ten months of the Calendar Year, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1872, as compared with the corresponding months of 1871.

The Import entries at New-York for October, 1872, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	October, 1872.	October, 1871.
Dutiable goods, direct	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutiable goods, bonded	3,488,284	10,215,141
Free goods	3,567,604	2,950,021
Total October entries	[illegible]	[illegible]

The amount of Goods of the previous Importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $11,699,337, or $1,383,798 more than went into Bond; so that the total value of Goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $32,040,548, upon which the Customs paid is $10,658,301, or a, an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 33¼ ℔ cent. The total value of Goods marketed in October, 1871, was $30,536,541, and the average Tariff thereon 40 ℔ cent., or $12,095,071.

There was entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $262,946, as against $605,802 in October last year.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the ten months of the Calendar Years 1872 and 1871 is as follows; the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1872. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1871. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Total entries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total marketed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Customs thereon	134,388,544	[illegible]
Average tariff	34¼ ℔ cent.	41¼ ℔ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the ten months, the value of $63,322,628 was in articles free of duty, including $18,456,000 Tea and Coffee entered in Bond previous to July 1, and withdrawn during that month under the Free Tariff for consumption. For the corresponding ten months of 1871 the Free Goods marketed amounted to $24,864,759.

The amount of foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the ten months, is $5,265,420, against $6,193,628 the previous year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in ten months were as follows:

January	[illegible]	June	[illegible]
February	14,710,923	July	7,221,180
March	[illegible]	August	10,285,187
April	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
May	10,908,460	October	10,658,301
Total New-York duties collected			$124,230,144
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			[illegible]
Total deposited at New-York			[illegible]

The Export Clearances for New-York for the month of October were as follows:

	October, 1872.	October, 1871.
Domestic produce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign re-exports	750,574	500,436
Gold and silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total October clearances	[illegible]	[illegible]

The exports of all descriptions for the ten months of the Calendar Year compare as follows:

	1872. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1871. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Domestic produce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign re-exports	[illegible]	7,491,212
Gold and silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ten months	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Foreign Merchandise marketed in New-York for the first four months of the new Fiscal Year, including the Teas and Coffee taken out of Bond as free Goods in July, (as above noted,) amounts to the unprecedented total of $167,426,608, an excess over the large sum marketed in the corresponding four months last year of $33,199,680, as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

Four months	1872.	1871.
July	$41,555,188	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	32,040,548	[illegible]
Total	$167,426,608	$134,227,003
Excess over 1871		$33,199,680

The Customs paid on the above, owing to the enlarged Free list, amounted to less by $8,182,525 than on the smaller total last year, to wit:

Customs, four months, 1872	[illegible]
Customs, four months, 1871	[illegible]
Decrease of Customs	[illegible]

The advices of the stronger position and lower rate of Interest of the Bank of England had a favorable influence on our own Money market today, and the Stock Brokers were generally supplied on call loans at 7 ℔ cent. Currency Interest. The rates on Merchant paper and other time negotiations have not yet been affected, but we understand there is less prime Merchant paper on the market and less pressure for Mercantile Discounts at Bank. The markets of the Western Cities for Money continue close, the more so as the Domestic Exchanges have turned in favor of New-York, and few or no drafts are now making on this City for Currency.

The sales of Gold are ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower than before the Holiday, 112¾@112½ ℔ cent., while 60 days Exchange on London, on the lowering of the Bank rate, is in more favor. The leading drawers are quoting 108⅝@109¼ ℔ cent., less a brokerage. The short-sight rates are 109¾@110 ℔ cent.

In the Public Funds, and in the old Railway Mortgages, and in some of the new undertakings, there is an improved demand. The United States 5-20s, of 1867, sold this forenoon at 116⅛ ℔ cent. The First Mortgage of the Union Pacific advanced 1¼@1½ ℔ cent., and the Income Bonds 2½@3 ℔ cent. The Chesapeake and Ohio First Mortgage 6 ℔ cents are 86¼ ℔ cent., and the Lake Shore Dividend Bonds are quoted 93¼ ℔ cent., while the stock sold very largely, and advanced to 93½@94¼ ℔ cent. at the First Board of the Exchange. New-York Central and Rock Island also advanced ½@1 ℔ cent., in sympathy with other 8 ℔ cent. investments. The non-dividend stocks were firmer on Ohios, Union Pacific, Wabash, and Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central, while Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were, as on Wednesday, rather pressed on sale, although the price of Telegraph was comparatively steady in the forenoon.

At the afternoon Board of the Exchange there was continued weakness in Pacific Mail, but otherwise the market was strong, and especially active in Union Pacific Stock, and firm on Lake Shore and most of the other Western Roads. The demand also continued for Union Pacific First Mortgage and Income Bonds. There was more than the usual amount of business in New-York Central through the day, at an advance of nearly 1 ℔ cent. on the last prices of Wednesday, and a fair business in Erie on the stronger market for the Stock in London. In the Southern State Bonds the demand was moderate, but prices firm. The Virginias Consolidated sold at 55 ℔ cent.

After the Second Board, in the Hall of the Exchange, the speculation continued active, and the quotations at 4 o'clock P. M. were as follows, as compared with the last figures of Wednesday:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 29.

	Wednesday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	116	116⅛
American Gold	112¾	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94⅞	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅞	110⅛
North-west Common	85½	86
Pacific Mail	94½	94½
St. Paul Preferred	75¼	76¼
St. Paul Common	53¼	53⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	47	47⅛
Western Union Telegraph	77¼	77⅛
Erie	53⅞	55
Union Pacific	36⅛	37⅛
Lake Shore	93⅞	94⅛
C., Chicago and Ind. Central	33¼	34¼
Toledo and Wabash	69¼	69¼
North-west Preferred	90	90¼

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, the general speculation was heavy. Pacific Mail left off 94¼ bid.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	1,222,655
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	1,116,596
Currency payments	560,821
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	324,000

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—Nov. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, New	102½	102¾
Camden and Amboy	124¼	124½
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	94¼

We learn that James Roosevelt, Esq., of New-York, has been elected President of the Southern Security Railway Company, in place of Gen. G. W. Cass, who vacated the office to accept the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,330,080; amount marketed, $1,338,567.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield over seven per cent. income in gold.

This great work is about completed; there are now nearly 400 miles finished, and only about 20 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Rogers. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
BANKERS.

We offer to investors the First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Attention is called to the ample real estate security on which these bonds are based. In addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its Equipments and Traffic, The Lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $6 00 per acre.

☞ PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION.—The shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

BANKING HOUSE HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 22 WALL-ST.

LAW REPORTS.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT CALENDAR—Dec. 2.

Nos. 23, 28, 36, 57, 61, 74, 75, 95, 96, 100, 109, 127, 133, 148, 150, 155, 166, 173, 175, 176, 182, 183.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 29.

By Chief-Justice Barnard.

Denning Duer vs. William Reed; case settled, with amendments.

By Judge Pratt.

Anna Knox vs. Louis Kasmeyer; case ordered to be filed.

By Judge Gilbert.

Patrick Cahill vs. John Marshall et al.; leave granted to serve reply, with costs of opposing motion to defendants, to abide the event of suit.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 29.

ASHES—Pots have been moderately inquired for at $8 50 ℔ 100 lb. Pearls neglected.

BEESWAX—Has been in less demand at [illegible]c. for Yellow, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been very firm on the basis of [illegible] with some holders claiming a further improvement, with a good demand noted, especially for the better grades of Stock, which have been offered with less freedom. Of the Norenlingen's cargo, [illegible] bags have been sold on private terms. And as Baltimore, 1,500 bags by the Aquidneck at [illegible], sold; and 1,300 bags by the St. Ursula, (transit,) on private terms. Further sales of 2,400 bags, by the David Stewart, at Baltimore; increase the reported sales from that cargo (of 4,600 bags, all told,) to 4,600 bags. To arrive at New-Orleans, 2,000 bags by the Union have been placed, reported at 17½c. gold. Other kinds have been in moderate request at full rates. Jobbing trade inquiry fair.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at strong prices [illegible] remain as in our last; sales, 2,752 bales, (of which 210 bales were to arrive,) including 381 bales to speculators, and 300 [illegible] bales to spinners, 7 bales to speculators [illegible]. Sales [illegible] been fair at about previous rates. Sales, 18,900 bales, [illegible] on Wednesday evening, and [illegible] bales today,) basis Low Middling, with November contracts closing at 18⅞c.; December, [illegible]; January, 18⅛c.; February, 18⅜c.; March, 19¼c.; April, 19⅝c.; May, 19⅞c. The averages of Wednesday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: November, 19.07c.; December, 18.93c.; January, 18.92c.; February, [illegible]; March, 19.34c.; April, 19.34c.; May, 19.62c.; June, 20c. The receipts at this port today were [illegible] bales, including 1,070 bales from New-Orleans, 1,129 bales from Savannah, [illegible] bales from Norfolk, [illegible] bales from Charleston, 774 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were [illegible] bales, (exclusive of Savannah,) and for the week [illegible] bales, [illegible] the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,142,630 bales, against 892,688 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]	17
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅞	19	[illegible]
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅞	[illegible]
Middling	19⅝	19⅞	[illegible]	20
Good Middling	20⅜	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS—Have been held with confidence, on a fair inquiry for prime to choice marks. We quote State and Jersey fresh stock at 35c.@36c.; choice marks do. 37c.; Western, 31c.@33c., and Limed stock within the range of 26c.@28c. ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet since our last, within the previous range as to values. Shipping extras have been in more urgent request, and have been held with more confidence. Desirable lots of Superfine have also been in favor with buyers, and quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 11,600 bbls., including inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, at $5 65@$6 40, chiefly at [illegible] for very good Extra State, $7@$7 25, chiefly at $7 10@$7 15; good to extra choice do., $7 [illegible] for poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 75@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 90@$7 ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates, included in the sales were 7,600 bbls. good City Extra, shipping stock, at $7 25 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour has been quiet, at about former rates; sales have been reported of 640 bbls., in lots, at, from $6 10@$6 [illegible] for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extras [illegible]. Rye Flour continues in light supply and fair demand at from $4 10@$5 50 for very inferior to fancy ℔ bbl.; sales, 330 bbls., chiefly at [illegible] ℔ bbl.... Trade in Corn-meal has been dull since our last, but prices have not varied essentially. We quote within the range of $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western, $3 10@$3 30 for White do., and $3 50@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 310 bbls. in lots, chiefly Yellow Western, at $3 25@$3 [illegible]. Bag Meal, $1 15@$1 [illegible], and bolted do. at $1 40@$1 [illegible]. Oatmeal selling slowly at $8 75@$9 ℔ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been more freely sought after, within the range of from $3 50@$4 for State, and $4 25@$4 45 for Pennsylvania, ℔ 100 lbs., on the extreme.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales, 1,800 boxes at $2 80 ℔ box, market quiet, but steady.

FRUIT—Trade has been comparatively slow, since our last, with Layer Raisins quoted less firm. Sales, 1,300 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 12½@$2 15; 500 boxes Loose Muscatels do. at $2 30; 250 boxes Seedless, to arrive, on private terms; 300 bbls. new Currants, in lots, on private terms; and 10 cases Citron at 45c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderate request, chiefly for shipment at about previous quotations, for ready-available lots, which have been offered with much freedom, notwithstanding the [illegible] arrivals. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but unchanged as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels, at $1 [illegible] for very good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, with $1 [illegible] for choice No. 2 Chicago and [illegible]; $1 51 for choice No. 1 Spring; [illegible] North-western Spring; $1 [illegible] for Iowa Spring, in store; [illegible] for Winter Red [illegible] $1 [illegible] for Amber do.; and $1 [illegible] for White Western, in small lots.... Corn has been decidedly more active, and, despite the large receipts, has been quoted without change, the bushel higher, and quite firmly at the improvement. The demand has been mainly for export, though, in part, for home trade use, and on speculation. The sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels, at [illegible] for sail Western Mixed, chiefly at [illegible]; steam do., [illegible]; Yellow Western, [illegible]; White Western, [illegible]; grade of Mixed Western, [illegible]; New-Mixed Western, afloat, [illegible] (nominally) for White do. ... For forward delivery, further sales have been made of 50,000 bushels prime Mixed Western [illegible] option, last twenty days of January, at [illegible] ℔ bushel; [illegible] for first half of January delivery, at [illegible] there were bids of 69c., with 68¼c.@70c. asked.... Rye has been in moderate supply and light request, on the basis of about former rates.... Barley has been easier in price, Sales 20,000 bushels Canada [illegible] at $1 [illegible]. Barley Malt dull, and more or less nominal as to values.... Oats have been moderately sought after at about steady prices, chiefly on trade account; sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels, at [illegible] for new Mixed Western, with 51c. bid and 52c.@53¼c. asked for old do. in store; [illegible] for inferior to very good White Western.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull but steady, including Bags at 14¾c.@14¾c., and Domestic Cloth at 13c.@13¼c. Sales 20 bales Bags at 14¾c.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a moderate trade reported since our last, with Bale Hay quoted steady from $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for the local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at from 85c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, new stock, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The Florence's cargo of 1,600 bales Manila was sold, previous to arrival, on private terms. Market [illegible].

HIDES—The demand has been less urgent, and has been heavily for [illegible] Dry, and for [illegible] prices of which, however, have been well maintained, on quite moderate offerings.

LEATHER—With quite moderate offerings of stock, and a fair demand for supplies, prices are quite firm. The available assortment is much broken, and [illegible].

METALS—Copper has been very dull on the basis of previous quotations. Iron has been without change of [illegible] though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values.... [illegible] No important sales transpired.... Lead, Spelter, and [illegible] have been very lightly sought after at all favorable. Tin has been heavy and drooping on limited movements. Straits quoted at 36c., English at 36c., gold. Sales, 300 boxes I. C. Charcoal Plates at $14 75, gold, and 200 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms, quoted $13@$13 75, gold.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet today, with quotations nominally unchanged; 40 bbls. new crop New-Orleans sold at 78c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—An active export inquiry has been noted for Rosin, chiefly for Strained, at firmer rates; sales, 5,350 bbls. Strained, at $4 [illegible]; 2,000 bbls. do., to arrive, at $4 15, closing at $4 15 ℔ 280 lbs. [illegible] Rosin as last quoted.... Tar scarce, and held at $4; City Pitch quoted at $4 37½ ℔ bbl., but inactive.... Of Spirits Turpentine, 350 bbls. sold within the [illegible] merchantable, and 63½c. for New-York pkgs., closing steadily at 63c. [illegible] for merchantable, ℔ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. We quote Western at $39 50, currency, and City at $38 50@$40, gold. Sales, 50 tons Western at the quoted rate.

OILS—The demand has been comparatively limited for most descriptions, but prices have been maintained on moderate offerings of supplies of the leading kinds.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull and heavy since our last at 12¼c., in bulk, and 19c. in shipping order; sales, 1,000 bbls., in bulk, on private terms.... Refined has been very quiet here on the nominal basis of 27¾c., in bbls., and 31¼c., in cases.... At Philadelphia, Refined has been in fair request, with sales reported of 6,000 bbls., first half of December delivery, at 27c.@27½c. ℔ gallon.... Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull, for early delivery, prices having been confined to small lots, at $14 for Western Mess, and $12 75 for Extra Prime. For forward delivery 500 bbls. Mess, seller's option, December, privilege of old or new, were disposed of at $14 ℔ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been moderately inquired for, within the range of [illegible] for heavy to medium; market [illegible] .... Cut-meats have attracted less attention, and prices have favored buyers. We quote: Pickled Hams at from 10c.@11¼c.; Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c., and Bellies at 7¼c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at [illegible]; Smoked Hams at 12c.@14c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¼c.@7c.; sales equal to 175 pkgs. Also 1,000 Green Hams, in bulk, averaging 16 lbs., at 9c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, heavy averages, [illegible]; 2,400 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10¼c.@11c. for 14½ to 16 lb. averages; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, averaging 11 lbs., at 7¾c. And 175 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, first half of December delivery, here, at 5¾c.@5⅞c.; and 400 boxes do., all December delivery, at Chicago, on private terms.... Bacon has been less active, and rather weak and irregular as to price. Sales have been reported of 50 boxes Long Clear and 200 boxes Short Clear (the latter in lots,) early delivery at 7¼c.; 300 boxes Short Clear, January delivery, at 7¼c.; 250 boxes do., December, at 7¼c.; 100 boxes Long Clear, December delivery, at 7¼c.; 300 boxes City do., first half of December, at 7¼c.; and 300 boxes Long and Short Clear, December delivery, at Chicago, on private terms.... Lard has been in fair demand, but easy as to price, on comparatively free offerings.... Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 tcs. and bbls. at 8⅛c.@8¼c. for old Western Steam; 8½c. for new do.; 8¼c.@8¾c. for choice Kettle; 8c.@8¼c. for City, 7¾c. for No. 1 do., for Refined, and 7¾c. for City Head Lard. For forward delivery sales have been reported of equal to 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, December options, at 8c.; 500 tcs. do., December and January, at 8⅛c.; 500 tcs. do., January, at 8¼c.; 500 tcs. Kettle, January and February, [illegible].... Beef has been quiet, since our last, [illegible] for New Extra do.; $4@$6 for Old Mess, [illegible].... Tierce Beef has been in fair demand, in part for shipment, at from $16@$18 for New Mess, and $20@$30 for New India Mess, and [illegible] for New Extra do.; sales, 200 tcs.... Of Beef Hams, small sales were reported at $23 ℔ bbl.; market steady. Of Beef Tongues, 300 bbls. sold on private terms, the current quotation having been $25.... Butter has been quoted essentially as before, as to values, on a moderate demand, mostly for strictly fine goods. We quote within the range of from 25c.@38c. for inferior to choice State; [illegible] for extra choice do.; 18c.@28c. for poor to strictly choice Western; 18c.@25c. for do. Roll, and 7½c.@8½c. for Grease stock.... Cheese has been comparatively dull, within the range of from 9c.@14½c. for poor to extra fine Factory, chiefly at 14¼c.@14½c. for fine goods; 7c.@11c. for common to strictly choice Dairy, and 4c.@8c. for Skims ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged figures; sales 40 casks Carolina and 150 bags Rangoon, at previous quotations.

SEED—Clover has been offered more freely and quoted cheaper, with sales reported of 200 bags at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy dull, irregular, and nominal. Of Calcutta Linseed, further sales of 2,000 bags, from store, were made at $2 [illegible], gold, 60 days credit; market firm but less active.

SUGARS—Raw have been very slow of sale, yet quoted nominally unchanged as to prices. Refiners show no disposition to operate to any considerable extent at present. Holders are not urging supplies on the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 hhds., 13 tcs. and 330 boxes, including 12 tcs. common Cuba at 9c.; 20 boxes Clayed Havana at 9¼c.@10c.; 485 hhds. and 100 boxes Cuba, damaged, (by auction,) at 5¼c., and 115 hhds. Melado, reported at 7c. ℔ lb. An invoice of 4,480 bags Pernambuco, just received, had been disposed of previous to arrival. Quotations remain as in our last. Refined Sugars dull and heavy; Hards quoted at 12¾c.; A's at 11½c.@11⅝c., and Yellows at [illegible] ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Tallow has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales, 67,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@8¾c., the latter rate for strictly prime. Of Stearine, 20 tcs. changed hands at 9½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet and favoring buyers; sales, 1,500 half-chests Oolong, and 1,500 half-chests Souchong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quiet but firm; 200 hhds. changed hands at 9¼c.@15c. ℔ lb. The dealings in other kinds have been limited, including 48 Seed Leaf, 100 cases Sundries, crop 1870, 15c.@20c.; do. 100 do. do. do. 1871, 25c.@45c.; 600 cases Ohio, crop of 1870, on private terms; and 10 bales Havana, $1@$1 05 ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at 92½c.@93c., closing at 93c. ℔ gallon, showing rather more firmness.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market today, in the way of berth freights, was the unusual activity in the line of Cotton engagements by steam for Liverpool, (extending to the close of the year,) at full rates. The business in other kinds of Produce was very moderate, but quotations ruled strong, generally, on a meagre offering of room.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 6,700 bales Cotton at [illegible]; 300 bbls. Apples on private terms; 3,500 boxes Cheese, part at 50s., but mainly on private terms; 800 boxes Cheese on private terms; 7,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ℔ bushel. Also, the British steam-ship Olympia, 1,050 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Glasgow, by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain at 9¼d. ℔ bushel.... For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 359 tons, hence, with about 1,800 quarters Grain at 7s. ℔ quarter.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 416 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d. ℔ quarter.... For Dublin, Belfast, or Londonderry, a British bark, 578 tons, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, from Baltimore, at 7s. 7½d. ℔ quarter.... For Antwerp, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard and 200 boxes Bacon at 45s. ℔ ton.... For Bremen, by sail, a small quantity of Staves at $15 ℔ Barrel, and [illegible] Pipe.... For Amsterdam, a British bark, 578 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, (to discharge,) reported at [illegible].... For Rotterdam, by sail, equal to 500 hhds. Tallow, reported at 42s. 6d.... A [illegible] bark, [illegible] tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Cadiz, an American bark, [illegible] hence with staves, on private terms.... For Rio Janeiro, a Danish bark, 334 tons, with equal to 2,800 bbls. Flour, at $1 [illegible] ℔ bbl. For Porto Rico, an American schooner, 185 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, at [illegible].... For Jacksonville, an American schooner, hence and back, with Lumber to Boston, at $[illegible], currency.... The ship Robert L. Lane, 1,079 tons, built at New-York in 1864, is reported as having been sold at San Francisco, for $52,500, currency.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 29, 1872.

On yesterday (Thanksgiving) the arrivals of Horned Cattle at the various live stock markets were small, and trade was slow. [illegible] obtained were on the basis of last Monday's trade. On this forenoon trade in Beeves was dull, and several lots were cleared off; quality ranged from common lean Steers to fair Steers, with a few good Steers; prices from 8c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. Milch Cows were not dealt in on yesterday, nor on this forenoon; several fresh lots came to hand. Veals slow; no sales since Wednesday afternoon. Grass Calves dull; general sales [illegible] ℔ head; quality inferior. On yesterday afternoon Sheep sold freely, and mixed lots of lean Sheep and coarse Lambs were forced off at low rates; the same tone was perceptible on this forenoon in the Sheep trade; both days prices ranged from 4½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Trade in Hogs was almost nothing on yesterday forenoon. On this forenoon business was moderate. Live Hogs sold from 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ lb.; City-dressed from 5½c.@6¼c. ℔ lb., including light Pigs.

SALES.

W. B. Gillett sold, for self, 34 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weights 7 cwt.; 20 common Ohio Steers from 10¼c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ cwt. to 6 cwt. [illegible]. 15 Ohios, mixed Steers, [illegible] J. C. Jackson [illegible] common Virginia Steers at [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,860 head of horned Cattle, [illegible] 2,062 Sheep and Lambs. Ten cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Cattle receipts today were 153 head, making the total supply of the week thus far 7,702 head, or 416 cars, against 375 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull, at yesterday's prices. There was an abundant supply of poultry and game, and the offerings of all hog-packers have had the usual effect of diminishing the sale of beef. Quite a number of Cattle were shipped through in first hands; the attendance of buyers was slim; the last drove of Texas Cattle in the yards were sold today; the demand for fat Texans was good; sales were 100 Ohio Steers, ranging from [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; 177 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,217 to 1,311 lbs., at [illegible]; 12 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,125 to 1,200 lbs., at $4 80@$5 75; 114 Kentucky Steers, ranging from [illegible]; 87 Texas Steers, averaging 1,189 lbs., at [illegible]; 64 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,079 to 1,222 lbs., at $4 25@$4 [illegible]; [illegible] Canada Steers, ranging from 1,045 to 1,152 lbs., at $4 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today were 4,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,300, against 9,600 head for the same time last week. The market was dull, with a heavy supply [illegible] to decline from last week's closing rates. Sales [illegible] Western Sheep, ranging from 75 to [illegible] lbs., at $[illegible]; 318 Ohio Sheep averaging 75 lbs., at $[illegible]; 520 Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 73 to 80 lbs., at [illegible]; 700 Canada Sheep, ranging from 115 to 136 lbs., at $4 [illegible]; [illegible] Canada Lambs, ranging from 73 to 85 lbs., at $5 [illegible]. The Hog receipts today were 7,300 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 35,100 head, against 23,400 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at $4@$4 10 for desirable Hogs, several lots of all the heavy quotation; sales today, 275 head. Select premium Hogs, [illegible] at Springfield, Ohio, ranging from 200 to 220 lbs., at $4 37½@$4 40; 3,945 Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 150 to 250 lbs., at $4@$4 10.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 30—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 88¼; Erie Railway Shares, [illegible]

12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for the account, 92⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 42¾.

1 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 42¾.

[illegible] P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88¼; new 5s, 88¼; Erie Railway Shares, 42¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 29.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs since the last report. Rentes, 53f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 80,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for export and 8,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 420,000 bales, including 80,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 82,000 bales, including 27,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. The stock afloat bound to this port is 320,000 bales, including 122,000 bales American.

11½ A. M.—Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, including 15,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 2d.@12s. 4d. for average California White; 12s. 9d. @13s. 3d. for Club do.; and 11s. 2d.@11s. 4d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 28s. 3d.@28s. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 55s. ℔ bbl. for new prime Mess. Lard, 38s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Uplands, for November, at 9 15-16d.; for December, at 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, for November, at 10¼d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm. Petroleum—Refined, [illegible] 19½d. per gallon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 23,000 quarters, all of which is American.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 44s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 29—5 P. M.—Sugar, 28s. 3d.@28s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot. Refined Petroleum, 20d.@20¼d. ℔ gallon.

Evening—Linseed oil, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. [illegible] 30s. ℔ ton; Spirits Turpentine, 43s. 6d.@44s. ℔ cwt. Common Rosin, [illegible].

Estimate of Expenses in the Department of Buildings.

Mr. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, replied, yesterday, to the communication from Controller Green asking for an estimate of the expenses of the Department for the ensuing year. In his letter Mr. Macgregor says that the amount necessary to pay the salaries of officers and employes is fixed at $126,000.

As regards the matter of furnishing a complete list of names and residences of the various officers and employes, with salaries of each, Mr. Macgregor says he finds it a difficult matter, as the personnel of the Department is subject to changes from month to month, and the salary paid to each is governed by the amount of importance of the duties performed by them respectively.

As to the laws defining the duties of the various officers and employes, he calls attention to the charter of 1870, also to chapter 625 of laws of 1871, and in regard to the expenditures, other than for salaries, refers to chapter 625, laws of 1871. In closing, he says he realizes the necessity of having appropriated the amount asked for, that the public interest may not be [illegible].

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SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Dec. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums, from $1 to $5,000. Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, also from 6 to 8 P. M.
CHRIST. SCHWARTZ, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; money deposited on or before Dec. 1, draws interest from Dec. 1. Assets $2,867,507 60. Surplus $220,996 58.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT public sale on Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on Dec. 20, 1872, at 1½ P. M., a quantity of old, condemned, and useless rope, tins, and iron.

Terms cash. For further information, apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 4,800 packages new and old crop Malaga and Valencia Raisins, slightly stained, 20 mats Raisins, 200 boxes Malaga Lemons, 100 kegs Almeria Grapes.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS.
Office and Library Furniture,
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Fine Cylinder Desks.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND BEDDING, cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 380 Eighth-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Mowatt, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Nelson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock. Matinée at 2—AS YOU LIKE IT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—KENILWORTH—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Di-ani, Mr. Fake.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—Sunday evening—Sacred Concert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus, and others. Matinée at 2½.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Heed.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. James A. Froude. Reply to Rev. Mr. Burke.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH.—LECTURE by Mr. Edmund Yates. Subject—"Princes of the Pen."

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition $12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum $1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2 00
Subscriptions to either or our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
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A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Mr. GLADSTONE's speech at Mr. FIELD's dinner is, like most of his recent speeches, singularly uninteresting except as a study of words strung together without perceptible object or meaning. Mr. GLADSTONE can say less in a larger space than any man alive. He made one remark, however, which may perhaps excite the hopes of his countrymen. He declared that he had "arrived at a time when a desire for rest begins to overpower every other sentiment." If this hint was merely intended to bring out from English journals an expression of enthusiasm in Mr. GLADSTONE's favor, combined with entreaties that he will not think of quitting public life, the Premier is likely to be disappointed—unless the English journals are unable to see the mischief which Mr. GLADSTONE, in one way and another, has contrived to do during the past few years. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is not afraid to tell the truth about him, and one of these days it will find that the whole public opinion of England is with it. It is not likely that the country will always be contented to be ruled by morbid old women.

One of the greatest literary impostors of the day, HEPWORTH DIXON, wrote a libelous and immoral book about this country, which he called *Spiritual Wives*. Soon after it appeared, the London *Times* contained a review of it, in which DIXON was handled without mercy, but which did him no more than justice. Subsequently the *Pall Mall Gazette* published an article on the same subject, which DIXON made the basis of an action for libel. The law of libel is very stringent in England, and a jury is pretty sure to punish a newspaper if it has in the slightest degree gone beyond the bounds of fair discussion or criticism. But DIXON's case was so bad, and the newspaper kept so far within the mark in talking about the charlatan, that it would have been a disgrace to justice had any jury cast the paper in damages. We are glad to see that substantially the *Pall Mall Gazette* is justified in its strictures—that is, the jury have given DIXON the insulting damages of one farthing. It is now to be hoped that his worthless trash will find its proper level in the literary market. HEPWORTH DIXON is one of the most reckless, ignorant, and unprincipled humbugs of the day, and, if he likes, he can bring another action for libel on the strength of this statement, and recover half a cent from us for making it.

The journals of New-Hampshire are taking advantage of the lull of politics, consequent on the triumphant re-election of President GRANT, to discuss the subject of amending their State Constitution. The present Constitution of New-Hampshire was adopted in 1792, and is the oldest of any State Constitution in the Union. Of course, it contains many defects incident to the condition of popular sentiment and prejudice at the time it was adopted, among which is the prohibition against Catholics holding office.

Mr. FROUDE is to make a reply to Father BURKE and his other assailants this evening. In our opinion, it was not at all worth while for Mr. FROUDE to waste his time in endeavoring to correct a platform orator who makes history to suit himself at the extraordinary rate achieved by Father BURKE; but the singular and undeserved prominence given to the Father's performances by several of the City journals, has probably deceived Mr. FROUDE into the belief that the Catholic orator was a foeman worthy of his steel, and the exposure of his blunders and misstatements may, perhaps, do no harm. It will, at least, afford an evening's amusement to the audience which will assemble to hear Mr. FROUDE. Mr. FROUDE is, of course, too experienced and too wary a controversialist to allow himself to be betrayed into any manifestation of personal feeling upon such an occasion. He has given and received too many hard blows to allow his temper to be ruffled by any such exchange of compliments as this, and if the partisans who have taken up the championship of the different antagonists only imitate the example of their respective principals in the courtesy they will show each other that this singular encounter may pass off as a pleasant episode of the lecture season. To those who have assailed Mr. FROUDE's accuracy as a historian, the most effective answer will be a dignified silence. His recent challenge was manly, dignified, honest, and covered all the ground necessary. It has not been taken up, nor will it be, because those to whom it has been offered know only too well that its acceptance would involve the sacrifice of all their stock in trade, and that they have no idea of giving up so easily.

We are not aware that there is any foundation for the statement contained in the latest dispatches from the City of Mexico, that "the President of the United States is expected to visit Mexico"; but we can easily imagine that such a visit might be productive of good in various ways. Mexico, besides being our next-door neighbor, is the only sister Republic which the United States has on this continent. The interests of both Republics are, in many respects, identical, and will continue to be more and more so in the future. Every consideration requires that they should cultivate more intimate and friendly relations with each other than have existed in the past, and an occasional exchange of hospitalities between the Presidents of the two Republics would go far toward establishing such relations. Thus far in their history no President of either Republic has paid a visit to the other during his official term. It is not very probable that Gen. GRANT will find time for such a visit during his term of office.

Mr. Greeley's Death.

Mr. GREELEY died shortly before seven o'clock last evening, and there is not a man in any part of the country who will not receive the news with sorrow. Mr. GREELEY has made a great mark in American history, and his loss in journalism is one which cannot be replaced. When people spoke of the *Tribune*, they meant Mr. GREELEY, for he was the life and soul of that journal—without him, it is an empty shell. We present elsewhere a fair review of Mr. GREELEY's life—his name and reputation are no longer in any danger. Full justice will be done to him, and if he fell into errors—as who has not?—they will not be remembered now. The incidents of his last sickness were peculiarly distressing, and, from all that we can learn, his reverses during the late campaign cannot alone account for them. Had he been successful, the probabilities are that he would not have lived, so overtaxed was his strength, and so utterly broken down seems to have been his constitution. The labors and excitement of the canvass were more than his body or mind could bear. Dr. HAMMOND, one of the most distinguished surgeons in the land, told a reporter, on Thursday, that he had heard "Mr. GREELEY became demented *even before the election*." It would seem incredible that his friends should have kept this fact from the public knowledge, if we did not know that they concealed the equally important fact of his mental aberration and fatal illness until Wednesday last. This extraordinary course is only too characteristic of the utter lack of judgment and proper feeling which Mr. GREELEY's friends have displayed in reference to him for months past. The lot of the surviving children of the great journalist is peculiarly mournful. Within a very few weeks, they have lost both their parents. Sorrow has descended upon them as in a whirlwind. One of them, at least, has been called upon to pass through trials, in the course of a young life, such as are sometimes spared even those who survive the allotted span of three score years and ten. To this faithful daughter, afflicted far beyond her strength and years, the heart of the American people will go out in earnest sympathy; and they will hope that if human friendship fails to alleviate her heavy sorrows, she will find consolation in those immortal promises which alone can render the burdens of this world tolerable.

Although most of us have been accustomed to speak of Mr. GREELEY as an old man, yet if we estimate his life by the standard which often prevails among distinguished men, we are justified in saying that Mr. GREELEY's life came to a premature close. If medical men are right in the opinion that smoking is injurious, and that even moderate indulgence in stimulants tends to shorten life, surely the absence of those habits in Mr. GREELEY should have tended to prolong his days. It must be remembered that Mr. GREELEY was much younger than many men whose names are associated with his own in American political history, or who have been on the stage of public life during the whole or a portion of his career. Mr. SEWARD lived to the age of seventy-one, and Mr. THURLOW WEED still lives at the age of seventy-five. Mr. WEBSTER was seventy when he died, and HENRY CLAY, to whom Mr. GREELEY was devotedly attached, was seventy-five. "Old BEN. WADE" enjoys very fair health at the age of seventy-two, Mr. CHASE is sixty-four, and Mr. SUMNER is only Mr. GREELEY's age. The late JAMES GORDON BENNETT was seventy-one when he died, and MARTIN VAN BUREN was eighty. The newly-elected Governor of New-York is older than Mr. GREELEY by thirteen years. If we look to other countries, and turn to the men who have led very active and hard-working lives, we find the comparison equally striking. M. THIERS is seventy-five. Lord BROUGHAM lived to the age of ninety-three—no doubt an exceptional instance; but the French Premier of England, Mr. GLADSTONE, is sixty-three, and his great opponent, Mr. DISRAELI, is sixty-seven—sixty-six years Mr. GREELEY's senior. PALMERSTON lived to the age of eighty-one, and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, ROBERT LOWE, is only Mr. GREELEY's age, and is expected to do a great deal of hard night work, to say nothing of his incessant attention to office duties during the day. Mr. GREELEY, then, cannot properly be described as an old man. We cannot but think that his life might have been spared many years but for the terrible strain upon his constitution which the recent campaign occasioned. We fear we only express the simple truth when we say that Mr. GREELEY died of "Liberal Republicanism." There is little reason for those who admired or loved him to respect the phantom of that monstrous fraud which deceived Mr. GREELEY's better judgment, and to which will always be attributed his touching illness and sudden death.

We shall not attempt at this moment to do justice to Mr. GREELEY as a journalist and public man. His life is part of the history of the country during the last thirty years, and the time has not yet come when it can be impartially considered. It is certain that Mr. GREELEY's name will always be honored in connection with the anti-slavery struggle, and with many important measures which he fought for with remarkable vigor simply because he believed they were right. Into these subjects we will not now enter, for the country is scarcely rid of the din and turmoil of a memorable election, in which Mr. GREELEY himself played a memorable and an unhappy part. Historians will do justice to Mr. GREELEY, and in the meanwhile his countrymen would be strangely forgetful if they failed to pay due tribute to his memory. He has been before them for almost a generation, and he has had their confidence in many trying periods of our history. Let us now remember only his virtues and his genius.

Mr. Greeley's Career.

Relatively short as Mr. GREELEY's life was, some of its most prominent features were formed in a period which now seems very remote. A considerable portion of his most active work was prosecuted at a time when pure party spirit ran higher than it has ever done since, or can ever again be expected to run. He took a conspicuous and influential part in political campaigns, which, seen across the intervening struggle with slavery and the great civil war, seem incomprehensible in the intensity and vigor of the feeling they excited. It was in those days, when the people were divided only by questions of finance, of the tariff, of internal improvements, and when still the famous Harrison canvass was possible, that Mr. GREELEY plunged first into political contests. That he was then able to lay the foundations of a popular influence which no writer, for many years, pretended to equal, is a fact curiously significant of the condition of the country at the time.

His feelings were of the warmest, his energy inexhaustible, his interest in the cause he espoused personal and keen. He had a passion for political statistics. To him they were the trusty reports of reconnoissance, the history, in detail, of the art of political warfare. He studied them ardently and practically, as a combatant and a leader. When he wrote, he had them in his mind's eye. His early papers, the *New-Yorker*, the *Jeffersonian*, the *Log Cabin*, and at first the *Tribune*, were weapons with which to wage a constant struggle in behalf of his political opinion. During this important part of his career, he was strongly possessed by a firm and practical belief in popular government in its extremest forms. As yet politicians dealt directly with the voters, and the influence of the Press was intimate and definite to a degree now hardly conceivable. Mr. GREELEY was an apt and sympathetic student of popular feeling, and his work brought him into immediate contact with it. No fair estimate of his way of doing editorial work can be made without remembering the time and circumstances in which his habits were formed. With him, editorial articles were means to definite ends. He could not be content with mere discussion. He must convince, or he failed in his object. His incessant purpose was, not to proclaim his convictions, but to make votes for them. He brought to his editorial articles the passion, the resolution, the concentrated energy that able men in business and professions bring to the attainment of the well-defined aims they have set for themselves.

It was in those days that Mr. GREELEY, in the full prime of a vigorous young manhood, untouched by grave disappointments and confident of the future, largely created for himself that profound affection and regard which survived to the last among a great majority of his readers. To read his writings was to hold converse with him. They were direct, hearty, practical, always having an obvious purpose to convince. The reader was imperatively called upon to respond, and that response was the object of the writings. Nothing in those days seems, to the ordinary reader, more out of place in the modern newspaper than Mr. GREELEY's familiar exhortations to "Men and Brethren"! But in the days when Mr. GREELEY won his way to the hearts of his subscribers—as he unquestionably did to an extent no other man in his profession has done, or can again do, in our country—these exhortations were felt as personal appeals to each individual. They were addressed to men whose mode of life Mr. GREELEY thoroughly understood, and from whom no affected fastidiousness separated him. He felt himself, and he was felt, to be the exponent, not the superior, of the men whose party ends he labored to advance.

For Mr. GREELEY, with all his oddities of style and his almost violent energy of mind, was not isolated by originality. He was rather a champion than a leader, and he excited more of warm admiration than of obedient respect. His influence inspired and limited by a deep deference for the public opinion of the present or the immediate future. He believed with great fervor and simplicity in the ideas of democratic government taught by its earliest apostles, and he made felt in every word and act his confidence in the wisdom of the people of whom his readers realized that they were a part. The time has gone by for any public advocate to again secure so large and so devoted a body of believers as Mr. GREELEY called about him. The relative power of such a following has just been shown to be very slight, and the changes in men and times, which have made it impossible for any man again to win it, long ago made it impossible for any man possessing it to thereby rise to political eminence. But is it strange that of all men Mr. GREELEY should have misunderstood this fact? No man ever had a greater number of individual admirers, and, it must be said, of flatterers as well. Is it strange that he overestimated their relative strength, or that the writer who had done more than any American journalist to make or mar the fortunes of public men and of parties, should stake his all upon his own popularity, and so terribly fail?

How to Save $57,000.

The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors estimates the expenses of his office for the year 1873, exclusive of the pay of members of the Board, at $57,000. Among the items are the salary of the Chief Clerk, $7,500; two Deputy Clerks at $5,000 each; Sergeant-at-Arms, $3,000; seventeen "officers" at $1,200 each; one "officer" at $1,000; three stenographers at $3,500 each; printing and stationery, $3,500; law books for library, $500; crier, $3,000, and messenger, $1,500. Every item of this expenditure, with the exception, perhaps, of stationery, is entirely useless, and nothing more not less than a fraud on our tax-payers. Before the adoption of the present charter, the Board of Supervisors was a distinct body, composed of different members from either branch of the Common Council, and therefore requiring a separate corps of clerks and officers; but the charter of 1870 abolished all this, and the present Board of Supervisors is one and the same thing with the Board of Aldermen—the only difference being that, while sitting as Supervisors, they legislate for the County, and, when sitting as Aldermen, they legislate for the City. The same men comprise both Boards; they hold their sessions in the same chamber, and it frequently happens that they adjourn as a Board of Aldermen, and go into session as a Board of Supervisors, without rising from their seats. There is no more need of having a new set of clerks, stenographers, officers, and messengers to wait upon the members when they transform themselves from Aldermen to Supervisors, than there is for a Judge to have a new clerical force every time he tries a new case. It is simply a relic of the general extravagance and wastefulness of "Ring" rule. The Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors should have been abolished at the same time the Board itself was abolished, and the reason it was not abolished was that it would deprive some twenty-five or thirty Democratic politicians and camp-followers of TWEED & Co. of fat places. One additional Recording Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, with a new set of books in which to register the proceedings of the Board when acting as Supervisors, would be amply sufficient to do the work for which the City now pays twenty-seven men an aggregate sum of $57,000 per annum. Among the amendments to the City Charter that will come under consideration at the next session of the Legislature, the abolition of the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors is one of whose propriety and expediency there can scarcely be a difference of opinion.

A Colored Curiosity.

Port Jervis is a small, and by no means important village in this State, but just at present it is as proud and self-complacent as though it were a growing Western metropolis, or a Central American republic with half a dozen rival Presidents. The cause of its exultation is its possession of a curious colored person, who, having a heart and other internal organs arranged upon an entirely new plan, is regarded by Port Jervis as a unique and priceless treasure. Why a negro with a movable heart and reversible ribs should be regarded as a thing of beauty and a joy for at least the period of his lifetime, may not appear clear to the average mind, but one has only to read the Port Jervis newspapers to be aware that such is the unbecoming estimate which that village places upon its Ethiopian curiosity.

This person excites admiration not only by the physiological feats which he performs, but by the extraordinary stories which he relates of his immediate relatives. He is ready at any moment to move his heart from its normal position to any other part of his body. He has, moreover, an extra set of ribs, which he can produce at the briefest notice, and dispose neatly about his abdomen. Furthermore, he can stop the beating of his heart for sixty seconds at a time, and thus baffle any prying physician who desires to ascertain the condition of his pulse. Recently he was in London, where, with a devotion to science that cannot be too highly applauded, he permitted a number of eminent surgeons to partially dissect him, the result of which process was to prove that he was wholly devoid of diaphragm, and that his heart, instead of being properly packed in an ordinary pericardium, was hung upon two cords, and oscillated like the pendulum of a clock. There are other remarkable novelties in the internal arrangement of this singular being, but enough has been said to justify the opinion of Port Jervis that he is a startling innovation upon the ordinary pattern of colored persons.

His kinsfolk, however, according to his own account, are still more fearfully and wonderfully made. His father did not possess a single rib, having doubtless made his original supply over to his favorite son. His brother, who in his normal state is six feet three inches in height, can easily reduce his stature to three feet three inches, when circumstances—such as the necessity of entering a neighbor's hen-house with a reprehensibly small door—demand such self-diminution. Moreover, he has a cousin with a revolving hip, which can be made to execute the complete circuit of his body. These remarkable persons have not yet appeared in Port Jervis, but, for their existence, somewhere in South America, no respectable Port Jervisian has the slightest doubt.

Far be it from us to hint that this unique negro and his curiously-contrived relations are in the least degree guilty of imposing upon the credulity of the rural mind. Nevertheless, the inquiry arises, why does not the entire family go into the profitable business of spiritualism? If Mr. HOME can make thousands of dollars by alleging that he can shorten his stature by a few inches, what wealth could not the colored brother command, who can diminish his height more than three feet? If the "medium," who can untie his hands when tightly bound and shut in a dark closet, can, by this means, procure his acceptance among spiritualists as a prophet and worker of miracles, what could not a man accomplish in the way of founding a new religion who could prove its influence upon the heart by moving his own from his throat to his abdomen? That this loosely-packed colored man and his relations, with revolving hips, and bodies that can be drawn out or shut together, like the joints of a spy-glass, have not already become shining spiritual lights is a circumstance that suggests to the skeptical mind the painful thought that perhaps, after all, they find it easier to say that they can perform these physiological feats, than to actually perform them in the presence of a promiscuous audience.

MINOR TOPICS.

A man named CHARLES H. KELSEY was recently tarred and feathered, at Huntington, L. I., and subsequently disappeared. From the story furnished to the Press, it was made to appear that his offense consisted in paying attentions to an heiress, and that he had died from the effects of the punishment inflicted on him. The real facts of the case are that he was in the habit of writing anonymous letters, reeking with the most hideous obscenity, to young ladies of the neighborhood, and that, so far from having died from the effects of his coat of tar and feathers, he is now in hiding, to escape arrest. While, as a rule, lawless violence is to be sternly reprehended, it is quite evident that this infamous scoundrel was treated with even more leniency than he deserved. There is no punishment too severe for such a wretch, and most men will regret that, instead of receiving a harmless coat of tar and feathers, he could not have been brought to proper punishment, and sent to jail for as long a period as the law would allow.

Mr. GLADSTONE, the "People's William," may be as great a translator of HOMER as the late Lord PALMERSTON, and as splendid a statesman as POPE or COWPER, but he cannot be regarded as a second ARTEMUS WARD in point of humor. At the Thanksgiving banquet recently given by Mr. CYRUS FIELD, in London, Mr. GLADSTONE made a joke, which, at that particular stage in the dinner, was received with laughter, but which must be regarded by persons not under the influence of turtle soup and salmon, as a ponderous failure. The Premier was speaking of the Atlantic cable, and as remarked of Mr. FIELD, that "he is almost a telegraphic wire himself." [Laughter.] With the exception of the telegraph, I don't believe there is anyone who has revolved so often between the two countries." Now, when we come to analyze this remarkable joke, we find that it is faulty in point of metaphor, inasmuch as neither the cable at the bottom of the ocean, nor Mr. FIELD in the cabin of a Cunarder, is guilty of revolving to any great extent; and furthermore, that it is not in good taste for one gentleman to call another a "wire," telegraphic or otherwise.

The practice of setting man-traps in order to protect fruit and other cherished possessions from marauding men and boys, is frequently indulged in by exasperated property-holders, although it is contrary to law in most civilized communities. A reckless person in the neighborhood of Savannah lately defied the statute against man-traps, if Georgia has such a statute—and set a sharp-toothed steel-trap in his back yard, with the view of catching the marauding colored man who might undertake to carry off his chickens. Mark the retribution which befell that reckless man. In the course of the evening, he heard his trap spring, and sallying forth, full of vengeful purpose toward the presumed negro intruder, he found his excellent mother-in-law, securely caught and full of righteous indignation. The story does not tell whether he boldly released his prisoner and took the consequences of his mistake, or whether he fled the country and left her to the tender mercies of the night-watchman.

An interesting ceremony took place lately in Nesthern Sardinia, on the occasion of two hostile factions shaking hands in the presence of the Bishop of the diocese and other public functionaries, and promising amity for the future; but while vendettaism declines in Sardinia, this miserable spirit seems as rampant as ever in Corsica, and the French Government has been compelled once more to prohibit, under heavy penalties, the possession of fire-arms. Although the weekly average of murders in Napoleon's Island does not approach the gross pre-eminence of New-York in the same respect, it would, no doubt, be considered by the murdering co-fraternity here as highly creditable relatively to the population—some three hundred thousand—there having been lately about three a week, while brigandage is, at the same time, in full swing. The prohibition to carry arms has, on former occasions, been attended with excellent effect. Previous to that regulation, the murders from 1821-23 were estimated at 4,487, while after this and other salutary regulations came into force, at the instance of LOUIS NAPOLEON in 1852, the murders fell between that year and 1853 to 878.

It is stated that the difficulties which the Prussian Government have had to encounter in the progress of their County Reform bill are likely to lead to the salutary introduction of the commercial and manufacturing element into the Upper House. Hitherto there has been no rising from the ranks. A most decided line of demarkation has been maintained between the various strata of society.

OBITUARY.

Horace Greeley, Journalist.

Hon. Horace Greeley, late editor and founder of the New-York Tribune, died at the residence of Dr. Choate, near Tarrytown, in Westchester County, at ten minutes before 7 o'clock last evening.

For the past thirty-five years, during which Horace Greeley has been before the public as editor, lecturer, and politician, he has been sometimes in the right, sometimes in the wrong, but whether right or wrong, he has been one of the foremost figures in the contest. This was by no means due entirely to his great intellect or to his intense energy, but proceeded essentially from the originality of his character, and the utter scorn with which he regarded all those conventionalities which are accepted by society, as irksome, indeed, but still unavoidable, necessary evils, to be endured, and not to be slighted under any pretext whatsoever.

Mr. Greeley was born on the third day of February, 1811, in the farm-house of his parents, Zacheus and Mary Greeley, who resided in the town of Amherst, Hillsboro County, N. H. His father was descended from Benjamin Greeley, a farmer of Nottinghamshire, England, who emigrated to New-England in the year 1638, and settled in Haverhill, a township of Massachusetts, bordering on the south-east corner of the State of New-Hampshire. His son and heir was Ezekiel Greeley, who dwelt in Hudson, N. H., then called Nottingham West. In him the family intellect first developed itself in a singular capacity for making money, and adding field to field and farmer to farmer. Zacheus Greeley, his son, had a large family, his second son, also named Zacheus, being the father of Horace Greeley. In 1807, this gentleman was married to Mary Woodburn, who was descended from John Woodburn, a Scottish Irishman of Londonderry, in Ireland, who emigrated to Londonderry, in New-Hampshire, in the year 1725. Tompson says that it is the mother makes us most, and it was the fortune of Horace Greeley to have a mother who, to the virtues she inherited from the Woodburns, added many of her own. Mrs. Greeley was the favorite of the township, the natural protector of the weak, the born consoler of the afflicted, the inevitable friend and ally of every child in the neighborhood. She was a great reader, and remembered all she read. She loved agricultural pursuits, was fond of flowers and of bees, and had a passion for walking. After working in the fields and the garden, doing the labor of a man, and of a woman, too, during the day, she would tell the old Irish stories she had learned from her grandmother all the evening.

To these stories the boy Horace listened greedily as he sat on the floor at her feet, the firelight from the wood fire lighting up his pale face and his white hair. She spun as she narrated, while her boy's attention was divided between the turning wheel, and the animated eyes of his mother. Doubtless these passages woke in the boy's mind a thirst for knowledge and a lively interest in learning. How soon he learned to read is impossible to state with any degree of certainty. Some of his early friends have asserted that his mother taught him to read before he could talk, but this is a manifest absurdity, since the long words would convey to him no meaning. But it is a fact that before he was quite two years old, he would hobble upon his back and holding the Bible in his tiny hands, would pore over the leaves with a regular solemnity of countenance, and would gravely examine a newspaper, just as other children play with the contents of mamma's work-box. At three years of age he could read easily and correctly books prepared for children in words of one syllable, and at four he would unhesitatingly tackle any of the thirty or forty volumes which comprised his father's library. One of his peculiarities was the extraordinary variety of postures in which he would read, seldom sitting down comfortably like an ordinary mortal, but generally preferring to lie on his back, or to curl himself up into an uneasy ball, or to stretch himself out on his stomach. From this singularity it resulted that he could read a book rightside up, upside down, or sideways, to the great astonishment of the neighbors, who looked upon him as a little conjuror. About this time, though under age, he attended the district school of Londonderry, where, indeed, he had no right to be, as his parents lived at Amherst; but his grandfather pressed the matter, and as everybody liked the youthful prodigy, there was no contest on a point on which district boards are sometimes apt to be strenuous.

So great a change has been wrought in the rural districts that such schools as the one which Horace Greeley attended have passed out of memory. Little was taught save reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. The public opinion of those days was imperative that every pupil should read four times a day—twice in the morning, twice in the afternoon. While one class was reading the others wrote, and cyphered as they felt inclined, with no supervision, and only the assistance they could derive from each other. The grand criterion of the school's standing was in the spelling, and here Horace Greeley at once came to the front. Spelling became his passion. He spelt incessantly, in season and out of season. His grandfather Woodburn had presented him with a book called the *Columbian Orator*, which contained many famous morsels of eloquence, and some selected poetry. Some of the latter the little Horace learned by heart, and repeated to the infinite delight of his family and the amusement of his school-fellows, who looked upon him with mingled feelings of respect for his evident capacity, amusement at his eccentricities, and compassion for his small size. But the little man in the weekly spelling matches was *facile princeps*. Once a week the pupils assembled at the school-house, and, choosing sides, contended with each other for the palm of victory. Horace was always present on these occasions, which were purely voluntary, and was invariably "first choice." The length of the contest and the heat of the place would prove too much for him, and the small head would sink to uneasy slumbers upon the tiny breast until his turn came. Then his neighbors would rouse him up, he would spell his word, and fall asleep again. In an instant. In the Summer time the spelling matches were discontinued, and the fields and lanes echoed with the boisterous play of the schoolboys. But the young Horace was not among them. He did not like play at all, but he loved to steal into some solitude, and lying under a tree, read some book, unmindful of the dinner-hour, unmindful of the shifting of the sun in the heavens, and only awakened from his absorption by the dying of the daylight. This century of pennies for books increased continually upon him. In his sixth year he would scour the country for books, borrowing them from everybody without the least bashfulness. If he was sent to the cellar for a jug of cider, he would go book in hand, and would go on reading until the splashing of the liquor warned him that his jug was full. He would go reading to the gardens, reading to the wood-pile, reading on errands to neighbors. He loved books not only for their contents, but for themselves, and this determined him to be a printer. One day he was watching a blacksmith shoeing a horse, and according to his invariable custom, he close-examined the man strictly in what he was doing. The blacksmith, smiling at his eagerness, said: "Come along with me. Hod," which was the rural for Horace, "and learn my trade." "No," replied Horace, as decidedly as if the thing had been unalterably fixed, "I'm going to be a printer."

When eight years old his father died with reverses, and the farm at Amherst was seized by his creditors. He gave it up temporarily and went to Bedford, where he assumed the management of a hop-yard, but this, too, was not successful, and after two years' effort, he returned to the farm at Amherst. The outlook now became still more gloomy, and in 1821 he became bankrupt, was sold out of house and home, goods and land, and had to fly from the State to avoid personal arrest. He had now to begin the world anew, and after some wandering settled down in the town of Westhaven, Rutland County, Vt., where he rented a small house, and took lots of various kinds, contracting to get in a harvest, to cord a saw-mill, to prepare the ground for seeding; but his principal employment was the clearing of wilderness. In this manner he supported his mother, little sister, and all. The latter shortly after died. Horace then went away, and his younger brother shipped the small crop. The excellent mother sent her daughters out of the light wood into hoops. While working, Mrs. Greeley's voice would rise in musical cadence, and high spirits never flagging either by misfortune or by hard labor. When the day's task was done, the family retired to their little house, and supped upon hasty-pudding, the five children, each armed with a spoon, attacking a great porringer, placed upon the floor, while the parents, with more dignity, consumed the same food from another vessel placed upon the table. The picture must have been a pleasant one. All of them were clad in coarse linen and linsey-woolsey, home-spun, and dyed with butternut-bark, but all were redolent of health and good spirits, and the mother was singularly good-looking.

At this time Horace's appearance was somewhat dilapidated and forlorn. His tow-shirt was never buttoned, his tow pantaloons, by some strange freak, had always one leg shorter than the other, and his big head was surmounted by a specially ragged straw hat. His contempt of externals was little regarded by a family that despised them too, and at fourteen, when he emerged from West Haven he must have presented a very odd appearance. The occasion of his leaving the paternal home was an advertisement which appeared in the *Northern Spectator*, a weekly paper published at East Poultney, for an apprentice in the office of that journal. He showed it to his father, and asked permission to try for it, to which his father reluctantly assented. Accordingly, in the Spring time of the year 1826, Horace, dressed as usual, but with the addition of well-worn shoes of the denomination "high-low" without stockings, and with a jacket, presented himself to Amos Bliss, one of the proprietors of the *Northern Spectator*, and inquired, "Are you the man that carries the paper?" Mr. Bliss looked at his questioner with undisguised amusement, and replied in the affirmative. Horace continued: "Don't you want a boy to learn the trade?" "Well," said Mr. Bliss, "perhaps so. Do you want to learn to be one?" "I do," drawled out the youthful aspirant for typographical honors, in such a queer, touching, earnest way that the heart of Mr. Bliss melted within him, and though the apprentice he had expected when he inserted the advertisement was not in the least like the person a apprentice, he questioned him kindly. He found him well read and remarkably intelligent, and so introduced him to the foreman, who set him at once to work. Horace soon learned the rudiments, though he was the butt of his fellow-workmen for some time, but he never heeded their jibes. The tactics of passive resistance conquered, and from that moment he was on the best terms with all the workers in the establishment. His omnivorous reading became the subject of astonishment and respect, and he was shortly afterward introduced into a debating society called the East Poultney Lyceum. The child Worker, he became a member, and was soon one of its leading debaters. All subjects seemed alike to him, and he was always interested in every question discussed. His religious and political opinions were already formed. In the former, he was an Universalist, and in politics he believed in Henry Clay. In all discussions he was listened to with attention, although the poverty of his appearance, the awkwardness of the few gestures which he employed, and the peculiar high pitch of his voice, were against him. But he was a great reader, and had a wonderful memory. Dates, names, places, figures, statistics, the minutiæ of history and politics, were as fresh in his memory as the most interesting incidents. He boarded at the tavern at East Poultney, and a distinguished politician of New-York has recorded the following interesting reminiscence of his first encounter with the afterward famous Horace Greeley:

"I went to the tavern, put up my horse, and went in to dinner. There were a good many people present, the sheriff of the county, and an ex-member of Congress included, and I was considerably abashed at first by so much good company, but I had perforce to learn to eat when my eyes rested upon my chevalier, an object that the moment I remained suspended on my fork, and I could do nothing but stare. It was a tall, pale, white-haired gawky boy, seated at the further end of the table. He was in his shirt sleeves, and eating with a rapidity and awkwardness I have never seen equaled. He never looked up, or seemed to pay the least attention to the conversation, which was becoming quite animated. Some measure of an early Congress had been mentioned, and a question had arisen how certain members had voted on its final passage. The Sheriff, a very fiery, vessel-punishment, and quite a personage in my estimation, to my boundless astonishment, referred the matter to the gawky boy, saying, 'Ain't that so, Horace?' Horace, without pausing, stopped to eat for an instant. 'He!' shumed in the Ex-Congressman. 'What did I tell you? I knew I was right.' 'No,' said the gawky boy, 'you're wrong, too.' Then he laid down his knife and fork and gave the whole history of the measure from its inception to its passage, detailed the state of parties at the time, stated the vote in dispute, and named the leading speakers on each side of the measure. I listened, open-mouthed; but what surprised me most was that the company received it as pure gospel, and as settling the matter beyond dispute. I never met him again until he was the famous editor of the *Tribune*."

In June, 1830, the *Northern Spectator* was discontinued, and the printing office was broken up. The concern did not pay. Horace Greeley, who had been in the yearly receipts of forty dollars, had not saved a cent of it. Neither had he spent a cent. All he could possibly spare was sent to his father, who had left Westhaven, and was engaged in clearing wild land in Pennsylvania. When his connection with Mr. Bliss closed, his wardrobe consisted of two ragged shirts, and the pocket-handkerchief in which they were enveloped, with his last half year's wages of twenty dollars. He had a sore leg, but, in spite of this, he determined to walk to Pennsylvania. Before he quitted East Poultney, the boarders of the tavern where he had so often held forth, and been the universal arbiter, determined to display their friendly feelings and good wishes in some way most useful to him, so they presented him with an over-coat, the first he—poor young man had ever possessed! for the good wife rigorously denied himself warm clothing through the fierce Winters of Vermont, so that he might send the more to his parents, struggling with the difficulties of wild land in Erie, Penn.

Horace was twelve days on the journey, and arrived there at last, footsore, ragged, and swollen. There was a doctor about twenty-five miles from his father's clearing, and to him he hobbled. "Ha," said the doctor: "you don't drink liquor, young man?" "No, Doctor," was the response; "neither use strong drink nor tobacco, and I never will." "Good! Thank your lucky stars for it. You're a bad leg, as it is; but if you had been a drinker, you'd have had no leg." The doctor's treatment was skillful, and he cured the limb, though with great difficulty, succeeding finally by the use of electricity. As soon as he was comparatively all right he went to New-York, and obtained work on the *Evening Gazette*, edited by a Mr. Sterrell, who received him with reluctance, because he looked so green. But in a few days he was in high favor in the composing-room, and was placed on the footing of a regular typographer, getting six twelve dollars a month and board. All the intervals of labor he spent in reading, especially politics, until his amount of information became a proverb. But he still dressed in the old homespun, and presented the same forlorn appearance. Mr. Sterrell, who had taken an immense liking to him, said, "Now, Hod, don't dress so hideously. You're earning good wages. Let me write you an order on a store for a good suit." Horace stammered out his thanks, but refused. He said his father was on a new place, and he wanted to help him all he could. To so noble an answer nothing could be objected, so Mr. Sterrell desisted, and allowed him to dress as he pleased.

On Friday, August the 16th, 1831, Horace Greeley landed from an Albany low-boat at Whitehall, close to the Battery. His available capital was ten dollars and seventy-five cents. Appreciating the narrowness of his means, he secured board at the rate of two dollars and a half a week. Then he looked round among all the printing offices for employment, but all accosted him, taking

Hampshire, returning to the City in November, and going to work for Mr. Redfield, a stereotyper in large business. In December, however, he got a lift. He entered into partnership with a Dr. Sheppard and a Mr. Story in the starting of a two-cent paper, Horace Greeley to be master printer. He obtained credit for the necessary type from George Bruce, the great type-founder, who was so impressed with the candor and honesty of young Greeley that he let him have the type, though neither of them saw very clearly how it was to be paid for. On the 1st of January, 1833, the new paper, the *Morning Post*, made its appearance, and three weeks afterward it perished of inanition. But the printing firm of Greeley & Story did not die, being supported by the printing of *Sylvester's Bank Note Reporter*, which was sure pay. Little by little they got more and more work, until they were quite prosperous, and began to accumulate capital. Francis Story was unfortunately drowned on an excursion down the Bay, and his place was taken by his brother-in-law, Mr. Jonas Winchester. The change in the firm brought no change in the business, which went on increasing steadily.

About this time he embraced the dietetic notions of Dr. Graham, and went to board at the Graham Hotel. In January, 1834, the firm which now consisted of Horace Greeley, Jonas Winchester, and E. Sibbett, determined to start a weekly paper, and the result was the *New-Yorker*. Before it was started, James Gordon Bennett came to the office and told Horace that he was going to start a one-cent paper and call it the *New-York Herald*. He wanted him to join him as printer. Greeley declined, having the *New-Yorker* in contemplation, but recommended Bennett to a young man, who did join with him, but subsequently left him, after the burning of the *Herald* office. The *New-Yorker* appeared in March, 1834, and had a first sale of 100 copies. In September the circulation was 2,500, and the second volume began with 4,500. Horace Greeley was the editor, and enjoyed himself thoroughly in his work. He wrote like a giant on every subject. The subjects on which he was most at home, and which excited most attention, were, "The Interests of Labor," "Speculation," "The Science of Agriculture," "The Usury Laws," "The Currency," "National Conventions," "Capital Punishment," "The Public Lands," and others of the same solid character.

In July, 1836, he married Miss Mary Young Cheney, whom he had first met at the Graham Hotel. The lady was a teacher, and had as ardent a thirst for knowledge as her husband that was to be. They became engaged, and when the lady obtained a situation as teacher in the school at Warrenton, North Carolina, they corresponded until Mr. Greeley, believing his prospects to be good enough for matrimony, went down to Warrenton and was married to the lady in Immanuel Church, by Rev. William Norwood, of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Greeley chose this church because he had conceived a great admiration of the matrimonial service, which he had heard on the occasion of the marriage of his partner, Mr. Winchester. Three years afterward, the *New-Yorker* was partially relinquished. It had numerous subscribers, but it did not pay, through some defect in the management. During the last year, Mr. Greeley undertook, in addition, the entire editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a campaign sheet started in Albany, which lived just one year. Thus from 1838 to 1839 he had two papers to provide for, papers diverse in character, and published 150 miles apart. Nothing but intense energy and wonderful facility of literary composition could have enabled him to bear the strain.

In 1840 occurred the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign. No man contributed more to keep alive and fan the popular enthusiasm than Horace Greeley in his weekly paper, the *Log Cabin*, which was published simultaneously at New-York and Albany. It was a small paper, about half the size of the *Tribune*. Of the first number, no less than 48,000 copies were sold. Subscribers came pouring in at the rate of 700 a day, until the weekly issue was between 80,000 and 90,000. It was a zealous advocate of the agricultural interest, or, as the paper expressed it, of the cause of the Log Cabin against that of the Custom-house and Presidential palace. To this periodical, Mr. Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, contributed many of his best witticisms. It abounded with good things, with pithy articles on the same subjects that had been treated as well in the *New-Yorker*, and with those campaign songs that had so great a share in deciding the victory. It had been designed only for the campaign, and was expected to expire with the twenty-seventh number. But the zealous editor, desirous of presenting complete returns of the victory, issued an extra number at his own expense, in which it was announced that the *Log Cabin* would be resumed in a few weeks as a family political paper. On the 5th of December it appeared, and reaped a moderate success.

On the 10th day of April, 1841, Greeley produced the New-York *Tribune*. He had not much cash capital, but he had great reputation and unbounded credit. Men believed both in his capacity and his honesty, and those who backed him once stood by him forever after. The gentleman who furnished the type was the same who had furnished the type for the *Morning Post* on credit, and who had unlimited confidence in the young editor. It was published at No. 30 Ann-street, and was one-third the size of the present *Tribune*. Horace Greeley was editor and proprietor, and Henry J. Raymond had charge of the literary department, the criticism, the fine arts, and general intelligence. He had joined the *New-Yorker* some years before, and had distinguished himself by his elegant style, his keen sarcasm, and his æsthetic mind. The motto of the paper was the dying words of Harrison, "I desire you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." Its price was one cent. It met with great opposition from the *Sun*, also a cent paper, edited by Mr. Beach on sound Democratic principles. The public became interested in and supported the *Tribune* with such vigor, that on the seventh week, it had an edition of 11,000, with more advertising than they could well receive. The price of advertising was raised from four to six cents a line. To crown the triumph, Thomas McElrath became the business manager and entered into copartnership with Horace Greeley in July. Shortly afterward the *Log Cabin* and the *New-Yorker*, which had been dragging on a precarious existence, were merged in the *Weekly Tribune*.

It was in October, 1841, that the first mention of Fourierism occurred in the *Tribune*, in a notice of a lecture by Albert Brisbane. Mr. Greeley supported the new theories of phalanxes and associations warmly. But the climax of the subject was in 1846, when Mr. Raymond tackled Horace Greeley. He had left the *Tribune*, at the solicitation of Col. Webb, and joined the *Courier & Enquirer* as managing editor. Long before this time, the *Tribune* had become a two cent paper, hardly losing a single subscriber. In 1848 took place the affair of the great Slievegammon victory, which was considered an infamous hoax. Horace Greeley was fully and properly acquitted of any participation in it. In the Fall of the same year he was nominated and elected to a seat in the House of Representatives, which the death of a member had made vacant. On the day after he took his seat he gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to discourage speculation in the public lands, and establish homesteads upon the same, and on the seventh day afterward he introduced the Land Reform bill. Six days after that he made a plain and forcible speech upon the tariff, and animadverted roundly upon the language of the President's Message, in which the manufacturers had been styled an aristocratic class. He also sent to the *Tribune* a full exposure of the mileage system, which he characterized as a swindle. This created a very angry feeling in the House, and resolutions were offered against the article and the writer, and there was much Congressional quarreling. A committee was appointed to examine into the whole matter, but the result was that which might have been expected, "no conclusion." It proved, however, an excellent advertisement for the *Tribune*, and greatly enhanced the popularity of that paper. When the three months were expired, Mr. Greeley returned to New-York with the reputation of being the most combative and impracticable man that ever aspired to be a legislator. In the following years he handled admirably the subject of association in labor. In 1851 he went to London, to the Crystal Palace, being a member of the jury on hardware, by the appointment of the American Commissioner. He was examined by Mr. Cobden on the stamp duty on newspapers, when that gentleman was one of the eight members of the House of Commons who served as a committee on the subject, and his evidence contributed toward the establishment of that cheap Press in England which has lately been developed to so extraordinary an extent. From London he went to Paris, where his experiences rather disgusted him. In the year 1855, that of the first French Exposition, he again went to Europe for a few weeks' holiday, and shortly after his arrival in Paris had the misfortune to be arrested at the suit of Mons. Lecherne, a sculptor, who had sent a statue to the New-York exhibition which had been broken. Mr. Greeley was a director of the Association, and he demanded from him compensation to the amount of $2,500. He refused to pay it, and was lodged in Clichy for a few days, being released as soon as the case came before the authorities. This curtailed his visit to Paris, and he left almost immediately for London, returning to New-York after an absence of three months.

In the beginning of the next year he was assaulted by Albert Rust, a member of Congress for Arkansas, for opinions he had expressed on the slavery question. The affair created much excitement generally, and was the cause of the contrast between slavery and labor, which he published in the *Tribune* shortly afterward. In 1859 Mr. Greeley made his famous visit to California across the Plains in the style commemorated by Ross Browne. The next year was 1860, and the Republican Party met at Chicago for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice-President. Mr. Greeley attended as delegate from Oregon. It was the expectation of the party that Mr. Seward would receive the nomination, but Mr. Greeley so strongly advocated the nomination of Abraham Lincoln that Seward was defeated. This excited much comment, and Mr. Raymond, of the TIMES, also a delegate to the Convention, criticised his course severely, referring to a private letter written by Mr. Greeley to Mr. Seward, as giving true reasons for his opposition. That letter was immediately published in the *Tribune*, and the course of Mr. Greeley was explained and defended by Thurlow Weed, who was cognizant of all the circumstances. The friends of Mr. Seward, however, were not to be appeased, and in February, 1861, they contrived to defeat the aspirations of Mr. Greeley for the United States Senatorship, vacant in the State of New-York, and to give the nomination to Judge Ira Harris. Mr. Greeley, despite this usage, most warmly indorsed President Lincoln's appointment of Mr. Seward to the responsible post of Secretary of State.

Among the first results of his course at Chicago was his defeat in the New-York Legislature for the position of United States Senator by Judge Ira Harris, who was nominated and elected by the Republicans. Mr. Greeley, notwithstanding this defeat, continued to give the party a support that was thought by some too earnest. When the rebellion broke out in the Spring of 1861, he was hardly prepared for the emergency. He had been so long accustomed to the menaces of secession from the South, that he regarded the threats that followed the election of Mr. Lincoln as only a part of the bluster inseparable from every Presidential struggle. When, however, he became convinced that the slaveholding States really meditated secession, he announced views that, however logical in themselves, have since been quoted to his disadvantage. The doctrine then announced, and afterward adhered to, was that the Union could not endure with one part pinned to the other by bayonets; his whole philosophy on this point was summed up in the words which he published on the 21st of January, 1861: "What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish, I shall joyfully co-operate with them to secure the end they seek." But the war came, and Mr. Greeley, abandoning for the time his philosophic views as to the abstraction of secession, became an earnest advocate of the most vigorous measures for the suppression of the reality of rebellion. The *Tribune* uttered day after day the cry of "Forward to Richmond," but no one was more appalled than Mr. Greeley by the results of the first premature movement into Virginia. After the disaster of Bull Run he assumed the responsibility of the watchword "Forward to Richmond," and soon after was prostrated by an attack of brain fever, by which he was disabled for six weeks. It is impossible in this brief sketch to follow Mr. Greeley through all the stormy years of the war, nor is it necessary, as most of his career during that period is fresh in the public mind. His comments upon the conduct of the war were usually more forcible than opportune, and the nation remembers his public criticism of President Lincoln, entitled the "Prayer of Twenty Millions," to which Mr. Lincoln made the well-known reply, in which he declared that he would save the Union in the shortest way under the Constitution. Shortly afterward the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, and Mr. Greeley, believing that the triumph of the national cause was, in any event, assured, became an advocate of peace if overtures should come from the rebel authorities. As early as January, 1863, he declared that he was resolved to do his "utmost toward the achievement of a tolerable peace," and he wrote a letter on the subject to Colorado Jewett dated Jan. 2, 1863, which that restless agitator made public. In July, 1864, Mr. Greeley began his famous correspondence with President Lincoln upon the subject of peace negotiations, which was followed by the still more famous Niagara Conference, all the facts of which have been recently published, and do not need to be repeated.

Absorbed as he was in his duties on the *Tribune*, and by the perilous condition of the country, he yet found time during the last two years of the war to write its history, the work being published almost simultaneously with the close of the rebellion, under the title of the *American Conflict*. On the day that news of Lee's surrender reached him, he wrote his noted editorial, "Magnanimity in Triumph," and then foreshadowed his policy of pacification, "Universal Amnesty," "Impartial Suffrage," to which he ever afterward faithfully adhered. He was among the first and most effective advocates of negro suffrage, and gave a practical proof of his sincerity in the cause of amnesty by going to Richmond in May, 1867, and signing the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis. For this act he was severely censured by many who had been among his warmest political friends; but Mr. Greeley met the storm with characteristic indifference. It was in this connection that he wrote his well-known letter to the members of the Union League Club, who proposed to arraign him for his conduct. It is due to Mr. Greeley to say that he was steadfast in this fight against all opposition. In the interest of this idea, which became the leading one of his political conduct, he engaged heartily upon the side of Congress in the struggle with President Johnson, and urged the impeachment of the President with all his well-know vigor and ability. He was one of the most strenuous advocates of the Constitutional Amendments, by which the legitimate results of the triumph of the Government over the rebellion were fully secured, and no one contributed more to the formation of the public sentiment which made possible such fundamental changes in the polity of the nation as were comprised in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

While thus engaged in the field of national politics, as well as absorbed in the conduct of the *Tribune* and his various literary occupations, Mr. Greeley was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of New-York, which met in Albany, in 1867, and was a regular attendant upon its sessions for a time. His strong convictions upon all subjects, and his frankness in avowing them, interfered somewhat with his usefulness as a member of the body, and he vacated his seat some time before the final adjournment. He devoted himself chiefly, while he attended the sittings, in efforts to introduce a clause for the sale of the canals of the State, which, he was convinced, had become a source of unmitigated corruption, in which, however, as is well known, he entirely failed. This was the last public office which Mr. Greeley ever held, but he was subsequently put forward on several occasions for public place. In 1868 some of his friends made an effort to have him nominated for Governor by the Republicans, but no serious attempt was made, and John A. Griswold, recently deceased, was nominated and beaten by Gov. Hoffman. The next year Mr. Greeley was nominated for State Controller by the Republicans, but was defeated with the whole State ticket which had Gen. Sigel at its head for Secretary of State. In 1870 there was an organized attempt upon the part of some of the most active and earnest Republicans of the State of New-York to nominate Mr. Greeley for Governor, but he had been too outspoken in his opinions of men and measures, and it was found impossible to bring a majority of the Convention to his support, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was nominated. In the Fall of the same year, Mr. Greeley, although not a resident of the district, was nominated for Congress in the Sixth (now the Eighth) District, but was defeated at the election by Hon. S. S. Cox. It is due to Mr. Greeley to say that, notwithstanding all these disappointments, he remained true to his political allegiance, and rendered the Republican Party an earnest support.

For some months after the contest of 1870 Mr. Greeley apparently turned his attention from politics and was absorbed for a time in agricultural subjects. He had previously written and published a work on farming, with the singular title which has become so familiar to the public, and has been so often paraphrased. As had been his custom of late years, he spent much time in traveling about the country delivering addresses before agricultural societies. In the Summer of 1871 he made his extended trip through the South, during which he made some political speeches which attracted universal attention, and upon his return it was found that his views had been modified to some extent. He did not, however, in any way abandon his advocacy of the cause of the enfranchised race, and supported the Kuklux policy of the Government with all his old-time fervor and force. He had become convinced, however, that a large portion of the Northern immigrants in the South, who had become prominent in public affairs, were unworthy men, and he made war upon them as "carpet-baggers." Various events followed his return from the South which went to show that, although holding to the cardinal principles of the Republican Party, he had fallen under the influence of men who were using him in antagonism to the policy of the party. This sketch has now reached a period of time when it is unnecessary to deal with its subject in detail. Mr. Greeley was so prompt and positive in his declarations of his views on all subjects that the public is entirely familiar with the events of the last few months of his life. On the 3d of May, 1872, he was nominated for President of the United States by the Cincinnati Convention, and on the 10th of June by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and, as is well known, was defeated on the 5th inst. A few days before the election he lost his wife by death, after a protracted illness, and, although much prostrated by his attendance at her bedside, and depressed by the excitements and results of the political struggle through which he had passed, on the 6th of November he resumed the editorship of the *Tribune* in a card, as he had relinquished that position immediately after his nomination at Cincinnati. His strength had, however, been overtaxed by the demands made upon it, and he never really resumed the management of the paper. Very few articles appeared after the announcement of the resumption that could be attributed to his pen.

Within a few days after the publication of Mr. Greeley's card resuming control of the *Tribune*, painful rumors regarding his mental condition became current, which were vague in the extreme, but were never authoritatively denied. On the 20th inst. the *Tribune* published a paragraph stating that Mr. Greeley was suffering from "mental prostration," but that he would soon be restored to his usual vigorous health. Soon afterward it was positively ascertained that an application had been made for his admission to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, which was refused on the ground that the *Tribune* having betrayed a very unfriendly feeling to the institution, it was feared that it could not obtain justice if anything should happen to Mr. Greeley while an inmate. The fact of this application was studiously concealed by the indiscreet friends of the great journalist, and especial pains were taken to throw all possible mystery around his illness. It was not until Thursday last that there was any statement in the *Tribune* that his condition was alarming. The public naturally desired to know something of the illness of a man who had for so many years done so much to mold public sentiment on great public questions, but nothing could be learned. The place of his suffering, the nature of his malady, the details of his condition, were carefully concealed, and it was not until death closed the scene that any information could be obtained. No public man ever had a death so sorrowful as this; a nation was anxious to weep at the death-bed of Horace Greeley, but his selfish friends, for some unaccountable reason, repelled this sympathy.

HIS LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH.

So far as it has been possible to obtain the facts concerning the close of this illustrious life, it appears that soon after resuming control of the *Tribune* Mr. Greeley's health began to break down, and he found it impossible to continue his journalistic labors. On Tuesday, the 19th inst., he left the City and went to the residence of Mr. J. Stewart, an old friend, at Tarrytown, on the Hudson. On the following day (Wednesday) Mr. Greeley was driven to the residence of Dr. Choate, a farm-house on the Pleasantville road, about five miles from Tarrytown, and less than half that distance from Chappaqua. During the afternoon of Wednesday, and on Thursday and Friday, he remained out of bed; but on the day following it became apparent that he was fast losing ground, and, by direction of the physicians, he remained in his room. Since his arrival at Tarrytown, Mr. Greeley had evinced great mental disquietude on the subject of his worldly affairs, and the impression grew upon him to such an extent that he became gloomy and despondent, and refused to take more than a small portion of nourishing food at long intervals. After being confined to his room, Mr. Greeley continued failing, and on Tuesday, or exactly one week from the day of his arrival at Tarrytown, his physicians plainly saw that the chances of recovery were few. It was then resolved to keep the locality in which he lay a secret from his friends, and only his daughter Ida, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, "Auntie" Lanson and two of the *Tribune* managers were admitted to his bedside. Dr. Linsly, of Tarrytown, joined Dr. Choate on Tuesday, and together they watched by his bedside to the last. On Tuesday night the patient became unconscious, and remained so up to the following afternoon, when he rallied sufficiently to recognize those about him. He slept at intervals during the next twenty-four hours, but on Thursday night he became restless, and when yesterday morning dawned, it was plain that he could live but a few hours longer. At three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, he regained consciousness and answered in monosyllables all questions addressed to him, and during the afternoon recognized his attendants, shaking hands with his daughter, who stood at his side. At this time he had become pulseless, and his hands and feet were cold. At half-past six o'clock Dr. Choate summoned the attendants to the side of the bed, and they gathered on the left side, Miss Ida Greeley holding her father's hand, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart standing by his head, while Mr. Edward Carpenter, his physician and others stood together near the foot of the bed. Mr. Greeley's eyes brightened, and he murmured, "I know that my Redeemer liveth. It is done." Then his eyes closed slowly, and at 6¾ o'clock he breathed his last.

THE FUNERAL.

Very little is as yet known concerning the arrangements for Mr. Greeley's funeral, but it is probable that the body will be removed to New-York, on Monday to the house of Mr. Sinclair, No. 69 West Forty-fifth-street. The funeral services will be held at Dr. Chapin's church, and the casket will be thence removed to Green-Wood Cemetery. No day has been fixed for the funeral, but it seems probable that it will take place either on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

An Important Decision Relating to the Future of the Fine Arts.

In the decision of the suit of The Gorham Manufacturing Company *vs.* White, the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered signal and important service to the progress of the fine arts. By the statute of 1842 Congress authorized the Commissioner to grant letters patent to those "whose industry, genius, efforts, and expense" should produce new designs for printing, statues, bas reliefs; in short, for all forms of ornamentation. It was the intent of this act that the art of decoration should enjoy the fostering care and protection which has conferred such conspicuous benefit upon the American inventions in the mechanic arts; and in construing this law in such manner as to give practical protection to the designer, the Court has, doubtless, lent a valuable impulse to the artistic culture of the country.

Although passed twenty years ago, this act has remained almost wholly a dead letter. Very few suits were brought under it at the Circuit, and, until the present, none have been carried to the Supreme Court.

The result has been that infringements of design patents have become almost universal. No sooner did a pattern, devised and introduced at great expense, become popular in the market, than it was copied by other manufacturers, who thus, without risk, and almost without loss of business consideration, enjoyed the fruits of the genius and enterprise of others. This became at last a serious evil, which seemed to threaten the very existence of American design, for no one could afford to employ a corps of artists and incur the cost to bringing new goods into the market, if his property in the result was open to be shared by all the world.

This was the state of the business which the Gorham Manufacturing Company undertook to remedy. They were, as every one knows, foremost among American silver-smiths for the beauty and novelty of their goods. Undismayed by the growing practice of infringement which disgraced the trade, they kept a large corps of artists in their employ, whose business it was to devise new and beautiful forms and decorations. These were, as a general rule, copied by others, and the Gorham Company resolved to see whether the law which had promised them protection was adequate to furnish them relief against this great and serious mischief. They have carried on this good fight for art and their rights for six years, unaided, save by the moral support of the trade, and the decision of the Supreme Court has at last crowned their courage and endurance with brilliant triumph. They selected, as the ground on which to make their fight, the patent for the design of the well-known Cottage Pattern of spoons and forks. The infringers called their goods the Gothic pattern, and had, also, a patent, but the Gorham Company charged that this was an evident copy of their design, varied only for the purpose of escaping the law. It was an additional grievance in this case, that the Cottage goods were in silver, while the imitation was in base metal.

They proved, by nearly all the leading silversmiths of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the West, that the defendants' goods were so nearly like the plaintiffs' that ordinary purchasers would mistake the one for the other. They further showed the great value of their design, which was pronounced by an eminent dealer the best plain pattern he had ever seen, and which was estimated by another leading silversmith to be, in his judgment, worth $50,000 at least. And they called witnesses in the trade who narrated occasions when they had actually mistaken one pattern for the other.

None of these facts were denied by the defendants, who rested their case solely upon the fact, not controverted by the Gorham Company, that there were certain differences in the details of the two designs which experts and persons accustomed to look at silver-ware would certainly observe. And the question was thus fairly raised, whether a patent for a design was infringed, if the infringer was clever enough to produce upon the eye the same artistic effect, and yet vary from the details shown and described in the patent. The plaintiffs claimed that if, to the eye of the purchaser, the resemblance was so close that the patterns were the same, then that, in law, they must be deemed the same; while the defendants urged that it was for experts and designers to determine the identity of the pattern.

The cause was heard at Newport in the Summer of 1870, and the views of the defendants were sustained by the opinion of the Court.

This doctrine went to the root of the matter. If it was sound, design patents were of no value, for it is always easy to vary the details of a work of art, and still preserve the same artistic effect and the same result on the eye of the observer. To such a rule the Gorham Company, and, indeed, the fine arts of the country, could not submit. And they therefore appealed their cause to the Supreme Court, which has just decided it in their favor, and has reversed the doctrine of the Court below.

The value of the doctrine of this decision to the artistic progress of the country can scarcely be over-rated. Inventors of designs now stand on the same level with inventors of machines. The beautiful arts may now go into business, and vie with their mechanical sisters in the successful pursuit of wealth. It will become more than ever for the interest of the great silversmiths to aim at the production of new and varied compositions, and to engage corps of trained artists to aid them in their competition. Fostered and sustained by the strong arm of the law we may at length expect to see American manufactures as admirable for their beauty as they are for their ingenuity.

For this important result the country must thank the Gorham Manufacturing Company, whose courage and resolution, have brought it about.

New Site for Columbia College.

The trustees of Columbia College have very recently purchased a splendid site on Washington Heights, to which it is proposed to remove the College. The plot of ground comprises nine acres, known as the old Lewis estate, located just above One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, and extending from the line of the Boulevard to the river front.

The present location on East Forty-ninth-street is rendered disagreeable by the constant passing of trains in Fourth-avenue, and the grounds are too contracted for the students. It is intended to remove the Columbia School of Mines as well as the Academical Department. The Law and Medical Departments will probably remain as they are. The cost of the new site was $375,000, and, in view of the extensive resources of the College, handsome buildings will undoubtedly be erected sooner or later. The removal of the institution will be the second in its history. Its first location was on College-place, between Murray and Barclay streets, where it stood for 100 years. In 1857 it removed to the building of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, on Forty-ninth-street, where it now is. Its original site down-town was spoken of in 1760 by a British traveler, "as having the Hudson, and being the most beautiful spot for a college in the world." Its new location will be still finer than the old one.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Second Union Co-operative Land and Building Society.

The fifth annual meeting of the Second Union Co-operative Land and Building Society was held last evening at No. 214 Bowery. The annual report of the managers shows the receipts for the last year to have been [illegible], and the realized profits $5,75[illegible]. Of the 683 shares held by the 218 members of the Society, ninety-six have been fully redeemed during the past year. The Society's assets over all liabilities are $33,759.35. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, John Lowe; Secretary, Chas. H. Howard; Treasurer, James H. Kingay; Secretary, C. W. C. Dreher.

Steam Safes in the Boston Fire.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: When the whole country seems to be blighted with an "Epidemic of Fire," we desire once more to call your attention to the following testimonial, voluntarily furnished, as to the unparalleled fire-proof qualities of the Steam Safe. Respectfully yours,

S. H. COLE, Manager.

To American Steam Safe Company, S. H. Cole, Manager, New-York Depot, No. 300 Broadway:

By the great fire in this city on the night of the 9th inst. my entire stock of boots and shoes, in the large five-story Mansard-roof building, No. 21 High-street, was destroyed. There was nothing of the entire store or contents that was combustible, that remained unburned.

On Wednesday succeeding the Saturday night of the fire I found my Steam Fire-proof Safe, bought of you in February last, and found the contents of valuable books and papers in a *perfect state of preservation, with not a mark of the fire in any book, or any paper obliterated. Even currency lying loose in drawers was uninjured.* Please deliver another Safe of same size as soon as you can. C. M. LEE.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1872.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH A SLIGHT COUGH, hoarseness or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat, or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort, or the danger to the pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your cold, and by resorting to a standard remedy—the Expectorant—in time, save money and escape more serious trouble. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

DR. PRIME, in describing his experience at the Colton Dental Association, at the Cooper Institute, says:

"The doctor has a big roll of manuscript, on which he requests each one who has been operated upon in this room to subscribe his name. They are numbered regularly, and my name was opposite 40,000. This is not the whole [illegible], but [illegible] witnesses to the safety and efficacy of the process, for in the whole number, some of whom have had fifteen teeth removed at a single sitting, not an accident has occurred."—*Advertisement.*

Wonderful Cures.

THE BIRCH DALE MEDICINAL SPRING WATER are making wonderful cures in cases of consumption, scrofula, kidney complaint, uterine and nervous affections. Send for pamphlet.

CONANT & CHAMER,
Sole Agents, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORD'S, No. 480 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 284 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street.
—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is steadily increasing in circulation and popularity. The several leading features of this edition make the SUNDAY TIMES a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 1, will be found the following:

DOWN IN A COAL-MINE; or, a description of the scenes in and around Mauch Chunk, with some information about the production of coal.

OUR ART-SCHOOLS; being a glance at the Academy of Design, with an argument to show that a National School of Painting is urgently needed in America.

Several other original articles will also be given.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE'S REPLY TO FATHER BURKE.—We shall also publish a full abstract of Mr. Froude's lecture, to be delivered to-night at Steinway Hall.

Besides these, the regular features will be continued, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information on current topics for military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

The SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 8 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets, all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

It Works Like a Charm. Cures Consumption and all kindred diseases. Try it. DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL. Every body keeps it.

Wood Carpeting, No. 943 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 20c. per foot.

The Best and the Cheapest.—The famous HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE-SAUCE.

Housemann's German Cough Drops.—A specific for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, &c.

"Iron-Clads," a Winter Shoe for Gentlemen and boys. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av.

Teased by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Your House has no protection against burglars that is not broken through every day, unless protected by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, which, in ten years' experience, has never failed. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Piles, Itching Piles.—USE ROSSMAN'S cure. Never fails.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—MORRIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. John Lowrey, JAMES M. CRAIG, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss ELIZABETH H. MORRIS, daughter of William C. Morris.

ENGLE—LATHROP.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of Mrs. Parma, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., JANET LATHROP, daughter of H. D. Lathrop, to WILLIAM C. ENGLE, all of New-York.

MYERS—GRAY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. C. H. Swope, D. D., ALBERT C. MYERS to EMMA E., eldest daughter of John Gray, Esq., all of this City.

REDFIELD—WYNKOOP.—On Thursday evening, the 21st inst., at the Reformed Church of Syracuse, N. Y., by Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D., of Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. M. L. Berger, Mr. CHARLES T. REDFIELD, to FANNIE C., only daughter of Robert G. Wynkoop.

DIED.

AGNEW.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, 1872, ROBERT [illegible] AGNEW, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

BANNER.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1872, LIZZIE, beloved wife of Simon Banner, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her mother's residence, No. 141 West 32d-st., on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, at 9½ o'clock.

San Francisco papers please copy.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, ELIZABETH BALDWIN, widow of Dr. William Baldwin, in the 89th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, (at Dr. Lindly's,) No. 29 Lafayette-place, on Friday at 4 o'clock P. M., and also at the old Methodist Episcopal Church, at White Plains, on Saturday at 12 M. A special car will leave Central Depot, 42d-st., on Saturday at 10:40 A. M.

DICKINSON.—In this City on Thursday, Nov. 28, EMMA FLORENCE, only daughter of Rev. John and Martha J. Dickinson, aged 11 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 219 East 27th-st., this Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

DE RIVAS.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at his residence, No. 370 Lexington-av., RAMON FLORENCIO DE RIVAS, eldest son of Ramon de Rivas, of Matanzas, Cuba, aged 23 years, 1 month, and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Saturday, at 12 M.

Spanish-American papers please copy.

FRANKLIN.—MARY FITCH, relict of late Joseph L. Franklin, at Flushing, on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M., aged 79 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRONK.—On Friday, 29th inst., EDWIN C. BRONK, only son of Vincent R. Bronk, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of his family and the members of the New-York Stock Exchange are invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M. Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., stopping at Bergen-av.

JONES.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1872, MARGARET, widow of the late Samuel Jones, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Stafford, No. 122 West 20th-st., New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 1, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, at his residence, Coney Island road, HENRY JOHNSON, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush, Long Island, on Saturday, [illegible].

KIMMEL.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Friday morning, Nov. 29, ELIZABETH C. KIMMEL, relict of the late Alexander F. Kimmel, in the 51st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Franklin-av., between 6th and 7th sts., Morrisania, on Monday, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M.

MATTHIAS.—On Wednesday, the 27th inst., Rev. J. MATTHIAS, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Y. Culyer, on Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

McINTOSH.—On Thursday evening, HETTIE ALEXANDER McINTOSH, daughter of the late Major Lachlan McIntosh, of Georgia, aged 75.

Funeral services at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Glen Cove, Long Island, for interment, by the 11 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

NAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, PETER NAYLOR, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 5th-av., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SQUIRE.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1872, SARAH A. SQUIRE, daughter of Susan E. and the late Lewis B. Squire.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 10 West 20th-st., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STRONG.—On Friday morning, Nov. 29, at his residence, St. George's Manor, Setauket, Long Island, Judge SELAH B. STRONG, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Long Island train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

WOOD.—On Friday, Nov. 29, WM. H. WOOD, son of Capt. Thomas Steers, aged 22 years.

The remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment, on Monday at 8 A. M. (trains leaving Forty-second-street Depot, 8:05,) from his late residence, No. 314 Delancey-st. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, G. A. R., and Fire Department are invited to attend.

WILSON.—On Friday, Nov. 29, at No. 134 East 71st-st., suddenly, JULIA, wife of Clark C. Wilson, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, William Poillon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. James' Church, East 72d-st., at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1.

OBITUARY—HARVEY A. WEED.

The daily journals of the past week have announced the demise of HARVEY A. WEED. Thirty-five years ago Mr. Weed was graduated from Columbia College with all the honors, and delivered the valedictory. Shortly afterward he married the eldest daughter of the late Dr. David Tomlinson, of this City, who, with a son and daughter, still survives him. Devoting himself to the study of the law, he was in due time admitted to practice, and at once gave evidence that at an early day he would win for himself an enviable reputation at the Bar. For a time the magnetic influence of Henry Clay lured him into the political arena, and there must be many in our midst who will remember his stirring appeals in behalf of Harry of the West.

During a few years he, with his partner, Giles M. Hillyer, successfully practiced his profession, and was prominently connected with some of the leading cases of the day. But his career of activity was soon cut short by declining health; his slight, nervous frame was inadequate to the duties inspired by his restless brain, and, after a protracted illness, he retired to Darien, Conn., whither his father, Nathaniel Weed, Esq., the well-known and highly-respected President of the North River Bank, had preceded him. Here father and son dispensed their generous hospitality, until two years since death gathered the octogenarian to his rest.

The will of Nathaniel Weed was contested by his second wife, and, as is usual in such cases, the strife was bitter. The case, tried in mid-Winter, occupied several weeks, and Harvey A. Weed, actuated by a strong sense of duty, though scarcely in a condition to leave his room, was daily at the Court, miles distant from his residence. When at length the litigation was ended, its effect upon a sensitive nature and enfeebled frame had exhausted his remaining energies, and left him a helpless wreck. By untiring care he lingered until Saturday last, when the sufferer swooned into "the hereafter," leaving to his mourning family the priceless heritage of an unspotted name.

After many years' connection with the Christian Church, in simple and unquestioning faith, and in resignation to the Divine will, he went to his long home in the hope of a blessed immortality.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Nov. 29, B. P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of Walter Edwards, Jr., referee, sold eight lots of land, the same being part of the Dyckman estate at Washington Heights, and known by the map numbers as Nos. 368, 361, 362, and 363, each being 25 by 100, and fronting on the south side of Cooper-avenue, 150 feet west of Hawthorne-street, and Nos. 232, 233, 234, and 235, each 25 by 100, and adjoining on the rear of the above, and fronting on the north side of Broadway, 150 feet west of Hawthorne-street. The eight lots were put up in one parcel and sold to D. G. Crosby, one of the plaintiffs in the suit, for the sum of $[illegible],750 over and above mortgage and interest amounting to $6,620. Total, $11,370. At the executor's sale of the Dyckman estate, June 7, 1871, the four lots on Cooper-avenue were sold for the aggregate sum of $2,700, and the four lots on Broadway were sold for the aggregate sum of $7,510; total, $10,210; net increase in value, $1,160. The sale of the balance of the property, comprising the plot of land situate on the south-east corner of Hillside-street and Nagle-avenue, at the junction of the proposed line of Broadway, and known on the map as No. 128, was adjourned to Friday, Dec. 6, by order of the referee.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the five-story and basement brick store and tenement house and lot No. 201 Canal-street, north-east corner of Mulberry-street, 25 by 38, to Dec. 6, by order of the referee.

Today the following auctions will be held, at which the property noted will be offered:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Carmine-street, nearly opposite Varick-street, about 200 feet from Hudson-street, embracing three lots, irregular in form, having together a front on street of 95 feet, with a depth of about 80 feet, with three five-story brick stores and tenements thereon—a valuable property. Mr. Miller will also offer at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Hon. Josiah Sutherland, referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Fiftieth-street, 80 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lot 20 by 48.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots known as Nos. 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 111.3 feet west of Ninth-avenue; lots each 21.4 by 100.5.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the west side of First-avenue, 118.1 feet north of Twenty-third-street; lot 19.5 by 100.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, J. Flannagan, Esq., referee, six lots, together forming a plot in size 152 by 100 by 149 by 99, situate on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and the Bloomingdale road.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, a half interest in a four-story brick house and lot situate on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; lot 20.5 by 70.

The above sale will close the business of the week.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Nov. 29, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

4 lots on n. s. Broadway, 100x100, 150 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st.; 4 lots on s. s. Cooper-av., 100x100, 150 ft w. of Hawthorne-st. $12,370

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

Boulevard, e. s., 170.8 ft. s. of 128th-st., 14.3x[illegible] x[illegible], h. and l.	$4,800
Broome-st., s. s., No. 21, 25x75	5,700
Delancey-st., n. s., indefinite description, 25x100	23,000
Jahn-st., n. s. corner Vermilyea-av., 75x[illegible] 91.7x146.3	3,500
Ludlow-st., e. s., No. 34, 100 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x85	24,700
20th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	6,500
21st-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., [illegible], h. and l.	56,000
40th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	15,300
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	10,000
49th-st., 100.5 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l.; Astor lease	7,000
[illegible], n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 125x100.5	30,000
[illegible], n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	3,775
[illegible], s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x97.5	[illegible]
[illegible], s. s., 210 ft. w. of 4th-av., 175.10x100.5; [illegible]	4,818
136th-st., (centre line proposed,) 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x120.8	2,500
Plot on Kings Bridge Road, of B. F. Beekman's	27,300
7th-av., n. e. corner of 135th-st., 24.11x75	7,100
7th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 112th-st., 50x100	14,225
11th-av., n. e. corner of 79th-st., 102.2x100	32,000
80th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	14,000

CONTRACTS.

Broadway, e. s., No. 494, 9¾ years	21,000
Lexington-av., No. 752, 20x75	27,000
7th-av., s. e. corner of 25th-st., 25.2x60; 25th-st., s. s., 60 ft. of 7th-av., 19.2x97.5	30,300

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ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE FARM, AT SIX MILE RUN, N. J., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

The subscribers, executors of M. H. Williams, deceased, will sell at auction, without reserve, on the premises,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 2, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

the very valuable farm of 201 acres, opposite residence of Geo. C. Cushman, on Princeton Turnpike, near Six Mile Run, N. J.

Dwelling-house, several acres of wood, land adapted to grass, seventy-five tons of hay cut in a season, three miles from Voorhees station, five miles from New-Brunswick.

CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS, JOHN L. BLAKE.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 22, 1872.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BREWERY AND FIXTURES, IN BOONTON, N. J.

The subscribers, executors of Moses H. Williams, deceased, will sell at public auction, without reserve, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

the valuable property known as "Hinchley's Brewery," at Boonton, N. J.

Lot of 5¾ acres, buildings in good order, steam-engine, boiler, vats, and other fixtures.

CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS, JOHN L. BLAKE.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 22, 1872.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms made known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 12 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee Lodi Print Works.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Carmine-st., the three five-story brick tenement-houses and stores; gas and water in each house. For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 78 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—1,280 LOTS AND GORES IN TWENTY-FIRST WARD, BROOKLYN, IN PUTNAM, NOSTRAND, MARCY, TOMPKINS, THROOP, YATES, LEWIS, AND STUYVESANT AVS. AND JEFFERSON, HANCOCK, AND HALSEY STS.—To be sold on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under the direction of George I. Murphy, referee, by J. COLE, auctioneer.

The above property forms part of the estate of the late Judge Lefferts, and having been in the family for over 100 years, this being the first time the same has been offered for sale. Most of the streets are graded and paved, and the property is surrounded by first-class improvements. Convenient to the railroads to all the ferries. Seventy per cent. on mortgage. Maps at the referee's, Nos. 38 and 40 Court-st., or to the auctioneer, No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PLOT OF GROUND NORTH-WEST CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 11TH-ST., TREMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

The valuable plot of ground, 100x120 feet, situated north-west corner Madison-av. and 11th-st., being pleasantly located, even with the grade, free from rock, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Terms at sale. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, stable, and lots on 19th and 20th sts., opposite Gramercy Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 20TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia-stone-front house and lot, on the southerly side of 20th-st., opposite Gramercy Park, and known as No. 36; also, the brick stable and lot on the north side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the 20th-st. property. The house is 20 feet front by about 108 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. The lot on 19th-st. is 22 feet front. The above property is sold with certain privileges in Gramercy Park in connection with adjacent owners. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV. AND 39TH-ST., NEAR THE NEW MANHATTAN MARKET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of A. W. Nicoll, Esq., trustee:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE—Four lots on east side of 11th-av., commencing on south-east corner of 39th-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Twelve lots on south side of 39th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 11th-av.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE dwelling house, No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st.; also a three-story high-stoop house in 27th-st. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

SEVERAL FINE FLATS ON 3D-AV., near 60th-st., four to six rooms; every improvement; can be rented from $24 to $45. F. ZITTEL, No. 1,038 3d-av.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 738 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 313 Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR FIVE years, workshop, 38 feet front, 46 feet deep, in Building No. 3 Birch-place; water and water-closet; rent $15 per month. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 28 2d-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The heirs of the following-named merchants, who were the original New-York claimants, are requested to meet at the office of N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, No. 71 South-st., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, to take measures to bring the matter before Congress and sign a memorial:

Frederick De Peyster,	Robert Sanford,
Hugh Auchincloss,	George Seal & Co.,
Judah Hays,	John G. Clark,
Abraham Sasportas,	Jacob Doty,
Isaac Clason,	John K. Townsend,
John R. Delaplaine,	Stephen Hendrickson,
John B. Murray,	Edward Martin,
Peter P. Goelet,	D. Northum,
Nicholas Cruger,	John Peshine,
Comfort Sands,	Charles Hunteon,
Joseph Sands,	Isaac Ketcham,
I. S. Crary,	William Wagstaff,
Philetus Havens,	John A. Mitchell,
A. R. Nones,	Jeremiah Smith,
James Stewart,	Horace Weeks,
Gurdon Miller,	E. H. Pine,
Daniel Mullony,	John Conway,
Jacob Lasting,	Francis Price,
George Griswold,	I. B. Borst,
George Gibbs,	George Arcowsmith,
R. R. Havens,	I. B. Satterlee,
Joshua Hilton,	Asher Chamberlain,
Thomas A. Emmet,	James Jewett,
Columbian Insurance Company,	J. R. Sturgis,
Robert Bowne,	Earl Douglass,
John Remey,	James Jewett,
A. L. Bleecker,	William Kemble,
Bache & McEvers,	John J. Ketcham,
James Bleecker,	Peter Kemble,
George Brinckerhoff,	Leffingwell & Pierrepont,
Rudolph Bogert,	Israel Ketcham,
L. M. Bleecker,	Ezra Lewis,
R. H. & J. E. Bowne,	Joseph Lindley,
John Beebe,	Daniel Ludlow,
J. Church,	Thomas Ludlow,
William Constable,	P. W. Livingston,
James Constable,	Wm. & Charles Leight,
John Corkle,	Gulian Ludlow,
Asher Chamberlain,	A. H. Lawrence,
Levi Coit,	Minturn & Champlin,
Duncan P. Campbell,	William Minturn,
William Craig,	Minturn & Thurston,
J. S. Crary,	Walter Mead,
John T. Champlin,	Hamilton Murray,
John Conroy,	John R. Murray,
Thomas Delano,	James B. Murray,
John Delafield,	Joseph S. Munro,
Edmund Elmendorf,	Charles Dickinson,
Thomas Eddy,	John J. Mitchell,
Franklin, Robinson & Co.,	Benjamin Nones,
David Gelston,	William Neilson,
Cotton Gelston,	D. Northum,
Archibald Gracie,	William Ogden,
Joseph Gouverneur,	Carlisle Pollock,
Walter K. Pinney,	Stewart Perry,
	Anson G. Phelps,
	William Seton & Co.,
Francis Price,	Seton & Maitland,
Hezekiah B. Pierrepont,	Murray & Mumford,
John Peshine,	Cruger, Codwise & Ross,
G. W. Pine,	D. & L. Clarkson,
William T. Pinckney,	William Dickson,
William Rhinelander,	George Barnwall,
John D. D. Bosset,	Nathaniel Eaton,
M. Rogers & I. Bell,	Seth Russell,
Rhinelander, Hartshorne & Co.,	Abraham King,
	Thomas Piercall,
Comfort & Joseph Sands,	William Johnson,
John Sinclair,	Jacob Doty,
James Seton & Co.,	William L. Clarke,
Saltus, Son & Co.,	John G. Clarke,
Henry Sadler & Co.,	Constant Pintard,
James Stewart,	Jacob Whittemore,
J. R. Sturges,	John Jackson,
J. R. Estelle,	P. A. Cammann,
Francis Saltus,	Joseph Emerson,
E. Sedgwick,	John Mainwaring,
John Thurston,	Charles Lewis Lent,
Elisha Tibbetts,	Seth Tinkham,
John C. Devereaux,	Wallace K. Penny,
S. J. Denais,	James D. Dustan,
Joseph Lopez Dias,	Henry Munro,
Joseph B. Collins,	William C. Holly,
John T. Champlin,	Thomas C. Duguid,
James Brooks,	Walter Mead,
Benjamin Blagge,	William I. Pickney,
Charles K. Bishop,	G. P. Van Ness,
C. Belton,	John Blue,
J. C. Rattenby,	T. K. Young,
J. D. De Bosset,	Stuart Penny,
David Ogden,	Abraham Varrick,
Minturn Post,	George Knox,
Samuel B. Tuck,	John Patrick,
William Sinclair,	I. Granger,
Philip Hammon,	S. Gouverneur,
John Bunner,	W. Gracie,
Crowell Hatch,	Isaac Hooker,
John Livingston,	Joseph Howland,
Gen. Tallmadge,	Richard S. Hallet,
Wm. A. Bannister,	Hoyt & Tom,
Henry Remsen,	Martin Hoffman,
John Aspinwall,	Gabriel Havens,
H. W. Bool,	G. Hoyt,
Bowne & Eddy,	Stephen Hendrickson,
Samuel Blagge,	Charles Hunteon,
Lemuel Bishop,	Wm. B. Holly,
Bailey & Walker,	John Leonard,
John Titus,	John Jarred & Co.,
James Van Horne,	John P. Drake,
Van Horne & Clarkson,	Benjamin Vail,
Gulian Verplanck,	William Jackson,
David Wilson,	Farmer & Patrick,
Henry Allen Wright,	John G. Warren,
John Wells,	David Thompson,
Samuel Walton,	Gouverneur C. Kemble,
William Van Wyck,	Lenox & Gracie,
Thomas Witham,	T. Pearsall & Elisha Pell,
G. M. Woolsey,	John Delafield,
Thomas Aspinwall,	John Morgan,
Robt. Bowne & Ed. Pass,	Stephen Whitney,
United Insurance Co.,	George Buckley,
Thomas Buchanan,	A. Bowen & Co.,
Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden,	John Stickey.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REMOVED his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetic or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8, evenings.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 2[illegible] East 23d-st., near 7th-av.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $20,000 to the mile in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of 55 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 5 miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the coming year.

The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the proposed Boston, Hoosac and Oswego Railroad, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is $194,319,059

Annual production is 31,493,346

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN

ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD, ONLY $15,000 PER MILE.

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE BURLINGTON,

CEDAR RAPIDS,

AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

TEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUAL BONDS.

GUARANTEED BY NEBRASKA CITY NATIONAL BANK.

VALUE OF PROPERTY, $15,000,000.

THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

For sale at 72½ and accrued interest. The cheapest bonds in market. Interest regularly paid in New-York.

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 8 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 3, proximo, and reopened Jan. 2, 1873.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27, 1872.

THE RECENT DECISION OF THE Supreme Court of Minnesota, sustaining the validity of bonds issued by this city to the Lake Superior Railroad Company, pending this decision, the city was compelled by injunction to suspend the payment of interest upon them.

Notice is hereby given that all due bonds or interest coupons will be redeemed on presentation at the office of Messrs. F. M. MYERS & CO., New-York Financial Agents of the City of St. Paul.

M. ESCH, City Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 29 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1872.

AN ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Old Mariposa Securities that the option, at present rates, to take the Mariposa Land and Mining Company's Stock will close on the 30th inst., at the office of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, No. 24 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn STEAM TRANSIT CO.

NOTICE.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, Court-st., Corner of Joralemon, and at TURNER BROTHERS', Bankers, Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

ON

Monday, Dec. 2.

As soon as Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of Stock is subscribed for the Company will be organized according to the terms of the charter.

The following gentlemen are proposed for the first Board of Directors:

JOHN T. MARTIN,	WM. N. ADAMS,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	GILLIAN SCHENCK,
ROBERT TURNER,	JAMES HOW,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
R. S. BUSSING,	J. N. SMITH,
E. C. LITCHFIELD,	W. H. TAYLOR,
WM. E. DODGE,	MORRIS REYNOLDS,

DITMAS JEWELL.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, ROBERT TURNER, WM. H. TAYLOR, } Committee.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GUARANTEED BONDS

ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND

AND

FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, Formerly of Vermilye & Co. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

NO. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1872.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

The Finance Committee, by circular dated Sept. 12, offered to the stockholders, at par, $5,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Convertible Bonds, which bonds were for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached due May 1 and Nov. 1, free of all State and United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877, at par, into the capital stock of the Company, with a provision that, should the Company thereafter execute a mortgage to secure the payment of any other of its obligations, these bonds shall be included in such mortgage. The bonds were either to be registered in the name of the owner, or to pass as "bearer" bonds, as desired, from time to time.

Simultaneously with this offer came a severe pressure in the money market, and also the difficulties with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, resulting in an effort by them to procure an injunction. The amount of bonds placed was seriously affected by these causes, and many stockholders were prevented taking their pro rata, who would otherwise have desired to secure them. Only $1,085,000 of the issue have been disposed of, and the Company now offer to the stockholders, irrespective of pro rata, the privilege of taking the remaining $1,115,000, at par, paying also the interest from Nov. 1. This offer will remain open till Nov. 30, the earliest applicants being first supplied.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, ADAM NORRIE, BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, SIDNEY DILLON, Finance Committee.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.

Offer $20,000 Ten per Cent. Bonds of Otoe County, Nebraska, Interest April and October, in New-York. Principal and Interest guaranteed by National Bank. For sale below par.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 33 GRAND-ST.,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1872, $283,279 87.

SUSTAINED NO LOSS BY THE BOSTON FIRE

THE COMPANY HAS NO AGENTS OUTSIDE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, TAKES NO SPECIAL OR EXTRA HAZARDOUS RISKS. INSURES ONLY DWELLINGS AND FIRST-CLASS MERCHANDISE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

LEVI APGAR, President North River Bank.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, New-York.
W. HUSTACE, R. TREADWELL & SONS.
D. S. GREGORY, President Jersey Association.
J. T. CROWELL, Merchant, Rahway.
H. F. COX, Merchant, Murray-st., New-York.
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RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1867.

Office, No. 161 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
CASH ASSETS $270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. E. MASTERS,
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GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS,	G. W. POILLON,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
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LOSS IN BOSTON

LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years, but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital $150,000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. E. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 26, (Exchange Buildings,) NEW-YORK, November, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway to Eastern Division; also, coupons on the Burlington Division, will be paid, at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, on and after that date.

JAS. F. SECOR, President.

NO. 35 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Nov. 22, 1872.

THE COUPONS MATURING DEC. 1, proximo, of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY EASTERN DIVISION SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS will be payable on and after that date, at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1872.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 19 Nassau-st.

DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas-light Company, of the City of New-York, due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1872.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Dec. 1 on the eight per cent. first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 116TH Anniversary Festival of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of the State of New-York will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, the 30th inst. The members of the Society will dine together at Delmonico's, 14th-st., at 5½ o'clock, and are requested to meet punctually at 4½ o'clock for the transaction of business.

The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting held on the 14th inst.:

T. C. M. PATON, No. 341 Broadway.
JOHN SLOANE, No. 655 Broadway.
BRYCE GRAY, No. 54 Worth-st.
WALTER WATSON, No. 30 Broad-st.
JOHN PATON, No. 52 Wall-st.
ROBERT MACKIE, No. 34 Beaver-st.

Persons interested in the Society, or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in the celebration of ST. ANDREW'S DAY, can obtain tickets from the managers.

J. DUFF WALLACE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,000 to $5,000, in a wholesale and retail drug business in New-York City. Address DRUGGIST, New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

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Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers, and Nos. 89 and 91 Reade sts.,

OFFER TO DEALERS, in addition to their usual stock, a large and elegant assortment of

RICH FANCY GOODS,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR

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PARIS AND VIENNA GILT BRONZE ORNAMENTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
CARVED WOOD ARTICLES, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RUSSIA LEATHER BAGS AND PURSES.
CIGAR CASES AND STANDS, NEW PATTERNS.
JEWEL CASES, IN PEARL AND SHELL.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, IN SATIN, LEATHER, AND WOOD.
IVORY BRUSHES, IN SETS, PLAIN AND CARVED.
OPERA GLASSES, A FULL LINE.
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TOILET AND HAND MIRRORS, IN WOOD, RUSSIA LEATHER AND IVORY.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PLAIN AND MUSICAL.
WRITING-DESKS AND WORK-BOXES.
FANCY PAPER AND SHELL-BOXES.
ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLERY.

THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES FAR BELOW THOSE USUALLY CHARGED FOR SIMILAR GOODS.

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NO. 819 BROADWAY,

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GUIPURE CAPES,
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THREAD BARBES,
EMB'D TRIMMINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, lecture with short third-service. Subject—*Christ and His Disciples.* Seats free.

REV. GEORGE EMLEN HARE, D.D., Professor of Biblical Learning, Divinity School in Philadelphia, is to read a paper at the Church Conference on MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship, are cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Reception MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. The following well-known and popular artists are expected to appear: Mrs. H. L. D. POTTER, reader; Miss Julia Gaylord, soprano; Mr. A. L. MORA, organist. These receptions, (held on the second MONDAY EVENING of each month,) have become so popular that justice to the members who desire to attend compels the withdrawal of the invitations heretofore given to the general public. Members will show their membership tickets admitting gentleman and two ladies.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M.; and children's church at 3½ P. M. In the MORNING the Rector will repeat, by request, his sermon on the *Lord's Prayer*, delivered Sept. 15. No evening service this Sabbath.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand-st., Rev. Dr. NEWELL, Pastor.—Six SABBATH EVENING discourses will be delivered in this Church by prominent Pastors of this City; the third of the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Come and welcome.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. WM. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING. Rev. SAMUEL JESSUP, of the Syrian Mission, will address the congregation. All interested in the restoration of Palestine cordially invited to attend.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures Sunday at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Thanksgiving Day*, and 7½ P. M. *Response to the Charge that Spiritualism is Heathenism Revived.* Children's lyceum, 12 M.; conference, 2½ P. M.

A DISCOURSE ON "THE CAVE OF LOT," on SUNDAY at 3½, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Morning service, 10½. Mr. MITCHELL will, by request, repeat his sermon, *Cruelty to Animals*, on SUNDAY, Dec. 8.

ARMAGEDDON!—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Impending Final Battle Between Christ and the Powers of Anti-Christ.* Seats free and strangers invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 1, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Communion directly after morning service; seats free in the evening.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICE OF Song SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. GEORGE ZABRISKIE GRAY. Young Men's Bible Class at 3 o'clock, conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st.—Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. We invite everybody; seats free.

AN EVANGELIST WILL PREACH IN the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. Subject—*What is the Church according to the Scriptures?*

COME OUT TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING

AND HEAR

REV. A. D. VAIL,
REV. JOSEPH PULLMAN,
and W. E. PEYTON, Esq.,

on

CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSION WORK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

in the

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society, of which J. B. CORNELL, Esq., is President. GEO. J. HAMILTON, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, will preside. The public is cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER 5th-av. and 10th-sts.—A course of lectures will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENINGS in Advent at 7½ o'clock, On *The Answers of Christianity to the Great Questions of the Age.* Subject first Sunday in Advent, Dec. 1—*What is Life?* &c. *The Physical Basis of Life as Related to Immortality.*

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Rev. W. BUTLER, D. D., will preach a farewell sermon previous to his departure for his new mission field, in Mexico, at 7½ P. M. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and baptism, by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING Rev. Dr. HARWOOD will preach the anniversary sermon before the Sunday-school Association of New-York.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—The afternoon service will be omitted, and the church open for evening service at 7½ o'clock. Morning service, as usual, at 10½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible], near Broadway, Rev. J. D. WILSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS will deliver an address in the evening upon *Mission Work at Home.* Service beginning at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway, Rev. W. C. DAWSON, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening discourse addressed to young men. Come and hear.

DEDICATION.—THE FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH of New-York will (D. V.) dedicate their new place of worship, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SABBATH next, to the service of Almighty God. Rev. B. T. ROBERTS, General Superintendent, will preach the dedicatory sermon at 10½ A. M. and Revs. WM. GOULD, A. F. CURRY, and JAMES MATHEWS are expected to be present. Preaching at 3½ and 7½ P. M. "The Master will be in the midst." All are invited. Seats forever free.

"DOES THE LIGHT OF NATURE PROVE A GOD."—The analogy of science in reference to theology, pantheism, &c., by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, at Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

FREE METHODISTS.—THE DEDICATION of the First Free Methodist Meeting-house in New-York will take place on SUNDAY. Rev. B. T. ROBERTS, our General Superintendent, will preach the dedicatory sermon at 10½ A. M. Other services at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Revs. Wm. Gould, Rev. James Mathews, and others will be with us. The Meeting-house is located at No. 320 West 37th-st., below 9th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"FAST YOUNG MEN" WILL BE THE subject of discourse in Attorney-street Methodist P. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. WHITE. Mrs. ALDERDICE, the great London revivalist, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and assist in the revival meetings at night through the week at 7½.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK av. and 39th-st. Service—Preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting in Chapel 7 P. M. All invited.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART; at 7 P. M., Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, D. D. Subject—*The Claims of Christ upon the Young.* All welcome.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., Rev. J. KENNEDY, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and 7½ P. M.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches each SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the new hall, 12[illegible]th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., (entrance 125th and 126th sts.) Sunday-school, 3½. All cordially invited.

HARLEM—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (RESERVOIR-SQUARE.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*God is Love.*

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. W. CHAMBERS.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will deliver the fourth lecture of this course on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Subject—*Scripture Words About the Stars.*

ORDINATION.—THE ORDINATION SERVICES of Rev. EDWARD LOVE will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts. The following exercises will be observed:

Opening prayer, by Rev. G. RHODES, Stanton-street Baptist Church.
Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. E. GILES, Hoboken Baptist Church.
Sermon, by Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.
Ordination prayer, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., First Baptist Church.
Hand of fellowship, by Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., Oliver-street Baptist Church.
Charge to Candidate, by Rev. W. REID, Macdougal-street Baptist Church.
Charge to Church, by Rev. Z. GRENNELL, Hackensack Baptist Church.
Benediction, by the candidate, Rev. E. LOVE.
The public are cordially invited to attend.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, in the Allen-street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., the Sabbath-school entertainment given on Thanksgiving Evening will be repeated, with new additions to programme. Tickets 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M.; in the evening, prayer and praise meeting. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. MR. PENDLETON, PASTOR OF [illegible] Baptist Church, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and at the close of the morning service will administer the Lord's Supper. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers in the City are cordially invited.

REV. JULIUS L. DANNER, PASTOR of the Sixth-avenue Reformed Church, (opposite Amity-st.,) will preach his farewell sermon on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Lessons of the Resurrection.*

REV. A. D. GILLETT, D. D., WILL preach for the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. [illegible] J. STEWART, PASTOR OF THE West Twenty-fifth-street United Presbyterian Church, between 8th and 7th avs., will preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3. The afternoon sermon will be to the young. Subject—*The Children's Crusade.* Strangers invited.

REV. GEORGE JARVIS GEER [illegible] will preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Seamen's Chapel, No. 46 West-st., between Lewey and Morton sts. Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3½. Seats all free; all are invited to attend.

REV. J. M. ATWOOD, NEWLY ELECTED Pastor of the Fifth Universalist Society will commence his ministration to that Parish SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 1; services will commence promptly at 11 o'clock, Plimpton Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av. Seats all free; public cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH IN St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. R. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EAST [illegible]-st.—Advent sermons, 1872.—The following, as mons on subjects of the day will be delivered by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON on the Sunday Evenings of Advent. Vespers will commence at 7½ o'clock. I. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1—*The Signs Preceding the Second Coming of Christ.* II. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 8—*The Infidelity of Modern Science.* III. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 15—*Progress in the Nineteenth Century.* IV. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22—*The Catholic Faith, the Only Hope of Men or Nations.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The fourth annual sermon before the Association will be preached by Rev. EDWIN HARWOOD, D. D. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Church of the Heavenly Rest," 5th-av., near 45th-st. All are cordially invited to be present.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Confirmation, &c.; Holy Communion at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and for deaf-mutes at 3½ P. M., and Rev. CLARENCE BUEL at 7½ P. M., interpreted for deaf-mutes. Seats free.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Interesting exercises. Singing by the children. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Dowling and others. Dr. Dowling will also preach in the forenoon.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts. Rev. S. H. GAHAN, Pastor.—The usual services on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Pastor will deliver his monthly discourse to the Sabbath-school.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick.—SUNDAY, Dec. 1, by Rev. G. M. McCAMPBELL, Pastor elect, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 53d-st.—Early service at 9; litany. Sermon and holy communion at 10½. Children's service at 3½. Evening service and sermon by the Rector at 7½.

SONG SERVICE.—ROSE HILL (27TH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church.—Every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats and music free.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. [illegible], the new Pastor, Rev. HENRY POWERS, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subjects—*The Ideal Church* and *How to Love God.* The public are invited.

THE FIRST SERMON OF A SERIES ON the Second Coming of Christ, will be preached in the Chapel of Reconciliation, (Protestant Episcopal) 31st-st., near 2d-av., by Rev. E. S. WIDDEMER, Pastor, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, Waverley-place and 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, will preach in the EVENING. Seats all free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Morning services at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. A. HOLBROOK, will preach. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF will preach.

LOST AND FOUND.

PASS-BOOK, NO. 19,16[illegible], NORTH RIVER Savings Bank. Finder please leave at the bank.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., inches of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES Westchester Office, No. 20 Mt Vernon-st., corner of 4th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, Saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; all sizes of blankets of strong and stable quality; plain and other carriage robes of every quality. C. S. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, Sleighs, Sleigh Bells Platform, Light Rockaways, and every other style family carriages and buggies. New and second hand; really reduced prices. MANUFACTORY UNION, No. 68 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M.

First cabin, $80 and $100, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Through tickets to Paris, $15 gold additional. Excursion tickets at favorable rates. Steerage, $28 currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all intermediate points. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. Freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 26.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Jas. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 28.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern (Cheraw and Darlington) Railroad, and all points on the Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission, freight or charges not prepaid. Freight at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 317 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASKIN, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 42 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 228 Broadway.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, NEW GRANADA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

THE ST.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MATHY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. Lavinder, for Acapulco and Mazatlan, Guaymas, San Diego, and Port Angel. Freight for all ports received until 4 P. M. of day of sailing.

NOTICE.—The steamer RIO DE JANEIRO will leave San Francisco Nov. 28, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. RANY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK TO

DEMERARA,

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES, TO CARRY MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANHATTAN, 1,000 tons.....Saturday, Dec. 21.
Followed by
LAGOS AND GUNGA,

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of CARGO will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GATTEKENS, Owners, No. 76 South-st., New-York.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

E. S. HORGAN & SONS, Agents, No. 70 Southsts., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SCOTT.....Dec. 23
MERMINACK, 1,500, WEBB.....Jan. 23, '73
BRAZIL, Capt. THRELFALL.....Feb. 23

These steamships are built expressly for this trade, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

J. H. WARRINGTON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every Saturday, at THURSDAY, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 Notth River.

ORISABA, CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS.....Dec. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. M. MORTON.....Dec. 26
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS.....Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING NOV. 11, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, 4th-av. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 11:00 A. M., 12:00 (Ex.), 2:00 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Ex.), and 6:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30 (Ex.), 2:00 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:30 (Ex.), and 6:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:00, 11:00 A. M.; 3:00, 4:00, and 6:10 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 3:00, 4:00, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30 (Ex.), 2:00 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:00 (Ex.), 5:00, 6:00, 6:30 (Ex.), and 6:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, and 6:00 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30 (Ex.), 2:00, 3:00 (Ex.), 3:30, 4:00 (Ex.), 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30 (Ex.), 8:00 (Ex.), and 8:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 8:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

Sunday mail train leaves Grand Central Depot, cor. of 4th-av. and 42d-st., New-York, at 7:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport, Milford, and at Mew Haven, at 8:45 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 9:00 A. M.; 9:00 and 8:00 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:00, 8:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:00 A. M., 12:00, 3:00, and 8:00 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:00 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 12:00 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:00 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 12:00 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:00 A. M. to Norwich and Providence; 12:00, 8:00 P. M. to New-London and Norwich, and 8:10 P. M. Boston Express.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Romford Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 6:10 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:00, 8:00, and 8:45 A. M.; 12:00 and 4:30 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk: N. Y., 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 12:00, and 4:30 P. M.

Connections Morning trains attached to 8:00 and 8:45 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:00 A. M., 12:00, and 3:00 P. M. trains.

Passengers for points beyond Greenwich will take the cars of the Grand Central Depot, Fourth-av. and 42d-st. and City-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co.: (Dodds' Express:) No. 941 Broadway, and No. 606 Broadway; and by leaving order at the station one hour before the train leaves, baggage will be checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK, MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Taking effect Nov. 4, 1872. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Dey streets, as follows:

For Port Jervis and Marywood—7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Boonton, Dunlea Lake, Marion (or Paterson) and Riverside—7, 10:30 A. M.; 4, 6:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Lodi, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

For Van Winkles—7, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

For Weehawk, Fairview, and Montclair Junction—7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

For Nutrup and Crystal Lake—7, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

For Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

For Suffern, Sloatsburg, Tuxedo, Oak Hills, Southtown and Ordnancetown—7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New Foundland, Stockholm, Franklin, Sussex Junction, Hamburg, Beaverdam and Unionville—7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

For Middletown, Pine Bush, Bloomingdale, Wurtsboro, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—7, 9 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Connecting trains Ellenville 7:45 A. M. and 2 P. M. Liberty Falls, 8:45 A. M.; 12:30 P. M. Bloomingdale, 8:55 A. M.; 12:40 P. M. Middletown, 9:35 A. M.; 1:20 P. M. Unionville, 9:45 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. Wurtsboro, 10:15 A. M.; 2:00 P. M. Port Jervis, 11:45 A. M.; 3:15 P. M. Wortendyke, 5:35, 8:40 and 11:07 A. M.; 1:47, 4:14, 10:05 P. M. Paterson, 5:45, 8:50, 7:05, 9, 10:05 P. M.; 3:15, 4:45, 6:05, 7:05 P. M.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
J. W. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

* To Middletown and Port Jervis Sundays only. † Does not stop at Lodi.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.:

10.30 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.40 A. M.—Northern and Western Express.
3.30 P. M.—Albany Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M.—Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
4.00 P. M.—Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M.—Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave Jamaica, New-York, as follows: (leave 44th-st. 8 trains minutes later:)

6.00 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10.30 A. M.—Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12.30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.
3.00 P. M.—Richmond, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express (through to Greenport Sats. days).
4.00 P. M.—Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5.30 P. M.—Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6.00 P. M.—Northport Way.

All trains connect at Hinsdale with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Sunday excursion trains, for Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway, leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, foot Murray-st. The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. C. SIMMONS.....Capt. R. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 226 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, cor. Canal; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. E. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MARSH, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent River Steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, the of Commodore Vanderbilt, leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 4 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Excursion tickets to Albany, Troy, and return, at half fare. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF RED BANK.

Sat'day, Nov. 23 1:00 P. M. Friday, Nov. 22 10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th... 3:00 P. M. Monday, 25th... 12:00 P. M.
Thursday, 28th... 3:00 P. M. Wed'day, 27th... 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 29th... 3:00 P. M. Thursday, 28th... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th... 3:00 P. M. Saturday, 30th... 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3 9:30 A. M. Monday, Dec. 2 8:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of his first-class makers, including Waters' and other pianos, at the lowest cash, or part cash, or hire to small monthly payments. 416 Broadway, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, warranted perfect, for $275 and upwards. New 7-octave COTTAGE PIANOS, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, $300. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

CHICKERING POPULAR PIANOS.

Write for information and circulars to

CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

Special Bargains.

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE WINNOS, $125, $150, $200.

CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

A SUPERB $1,000 UPRIGHT GRAND FOR $650.

ELEGANT 7½ ROSEWOOD-CARVED

at special low figure

FOR CASH ONLY.

AT HAINES BROS.'

No. 27 Union-square.

First-class Steinway Square PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms.

and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. SHERILL'S, No. 4 Union-square, (Not 146 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to E. SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 4 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on Musical Terrace.

FOR SALE—A CABINET PIANO; TO BE seen between 10 and 1 o'clock. 115 West 34th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 29TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT. A American and European Hotel. Rooms, $1 per day and upwards. Meals, 50c. Rooms, $3 per week and upwards. Suites of rooms, for families, $75 per week and upwards. Omnibus free to and from the house. LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT BOARDERS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the Up-town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., and the TIMES Westchester Office, No. 20 Mt Vernon-st., corner of 4th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S STUYVESANT HOTEL, BROADWAY, 20th and 21st-sts., New-York. American Plan, with Parlors, Chambers, Cuisine, Table, and Service unsurpassed. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain all particulars as to location, furniture, rent, number, price, &c., free of charge, by applying personally or by enclosing 25c. to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,362 Broadway.

FURNISHED.—ELEGANT, COMMODIOUS apartments, private table, and all the accommodations offered are really superior; location cannot be equaled. For permanent board only. WM. J. COLES, No. 1,362 Broadway.

WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF boarding-houses, hotels, and boarding-houses free. We solicit boarding-houses to register with us. GEUNG & CO., 1,362 Broadway.

A FRONT HALL BEDROOM, LARGE room on second floor, to let with or without board; suitable for a family; gas and bath; terms moderate. No. 66 Greenwich-st., near West 14th-st.

NO. 116 WAVERLEY-PLACE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs.—To let, two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on second floor; rent low; best references required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison-avs.—Large and elegant rooms, superbly furnished, with excellent board; also single or en suite; with or without board.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—To let, with board, a few pleasant rooms; one of the finest locations in the City; private family; only a few boarders taken.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE BRIGHT PARLOR floor, suitable for a large family, to be let with or without board; also a few rooms; terms moderate. Address Box 3,000, Post-office.

NO. 25 TRYON-PLACE, NEAR 9TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; board if desired; table unexcelled.

NO. 60 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO OR TWO rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for gentlemen only.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A second floor in a small private family, residing at No. 115 East 30th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—GOOD BOARD, one hall room; also a few rooms; terms taken; home and table first-class.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent with board, at No. 8 Lexington-av.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen with board.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 6 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 202 Madison-av. School hours, 9 to A. M. to 2 P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 475 Broadway, youth have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

BARTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. S. BARTS, Principal.

No. 16 West 45th-st., near Central Park, (Museum 4th and 6th-avs.) A thorough United Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT. Pupils received at any time. Refer by permission to Rev. A. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Brooklyn; Rev. Rt. Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS BRYANT'S English, French and German Boarding and Day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 40TH-ST., near Central Park, 5th-av. New-York.

MRS. JOHN V. E. ELLSWORTH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 46 West 34th-st., near Central Park. Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children. Miss ELLSWORTH is associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and has charge of the higher branches.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $200 a year (no extras), says for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c. In this well-known school, Number of pupils limited to twenty. Address GEO. W. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Send for circular. J. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, manly, and gentlemanly. Earnest teaching; sensible discipline. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 64, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 20th-st., near 5th-av.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn. Mrs. S. S. RICHARDSON, Principal. This well-established institution, within an hour than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages equal to any in the country. Pupils will find in the best Metropolitan schools and conservatories with these advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. Reference is kindly permitted to parents. Terms for boarding pupils, $600. Circulars containing full particulars, with Reference: Bishop William J. Gilmour, Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Gen. Wm. Wheaton, Prof. Dr. Dewey, New-York School of Medicine, Hon. Peter Cooper, Hon. Wm. Dennison, Cleveland, Ohio, Hon. Wm. Wurtenbaker, Cin., Gen. Sol. Meredith, Chicago, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Washington, Hon. Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, Vermont, Hon. Ex-Gov. Dennison, Ohio, Hon. Ex-Gov. Morton, Indiana, Hon. Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, Indiana

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF MR. GREELEY.

The Feeling in the City—Universal Expression of Sorrow.

Intense interest was displayed everywhere in the City yesterday concerning Mr. Greeley's condition. Eager questioners were calling at the *Tribune* publication office all day, asking for the latest news from the dying man's bedside. Rumors of his death were flying about the streets, and became the topic of discussion in all the public places.

At 3 P. M. the *Tribune* displayed on its bulletin a dispatch from Mr. O'Dwyer, Mr. Greeley's private secretary, reading as follows: "Mr. Greeley has been in an almost entire state of unconsciousness since 9 o'clock A. M. His strength is rapidly failing. He appears to suffer very little. 2:50 P. M."

The purport of this telegram was soon spread throughout the City, and but little hope was entertained of his recovery. Toward nightfall the crowds of anxious inquirers pouring into the *Tribune* office, increased. Mr. Ethan Allen was among the callers, and said that Mr. Greeley, in a conversation with him about a week after the election, had said that he was much in need of rest, the loss of sleep and appetite resulting from his care and watchfulness of his wife during her last illness, having made great demands upon his powers of physical endurance. The excitement of the campaign, combined with the pressing need of his services on the *Tribune*, in addition, were too much for him to bear, and he was suffering greatly from nervous prostration. Mr. Allen was astonished to find that he had lost a great deal of flesh, and looked entirely different from the man he had seen a month before the election.

It was ascertained at the *Tribune* Office, later, that "Mr. Greeley was slowly sinking, the physician saying that there was no longer the slightest hope of recovery. He might last several hours, but his friends would not be surprised at his passing away within an hour."

This news was soon carried up-town, and became the subject of conversation in the corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and other hotels in the neighborhood. Universal regret and sorrow was expressed, and it was hoped that there would be a change for the better. The public record of Mr. Greeley was canvassed by all people of all parties, and he was awarded great praise for many things accomplished by him in his busy life. His high character, in his private and business relations, was conceded on all sides. Many anecdotes were related of his unselfish generosity and simple faith in human nature.

Many of Mr. Greeley's most ardent opponents, while regretting that he had taken a position in the late election which forced them to oppose him, believed that if he lived that he would retrieve the political reputation they believed he had lost. Everybody expressed a hope that he would survive, and nobody spoke of him but in sorrow.

When it became known up-town that Mr. Greeley was dead, the news was received like that of the death of some old friend. A feeling of profound sorrow pervaded the City, and it was felt that the death of such a distinguished philosopher, statesman, and journalist was a national loss. The Union League Club will take appropriate action today, as will also the Lincoln Club, and other clubs and associations of which Mr. Greeley was a member.

The Union League Club will display their flags at half-mast today, and the House Committee, comprising Messrs. Townsend, Langdon, Ward, Lansing, and Moore will meet and make arrangements for further marks of respect to the memory of Mr. Greeley, who had been a member of the Club for eight years.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Indiscriminate Shooting Last Night in Nassau-Street—Narrow Escape From Death.

A serious affray took place last evening in the restaurant of Fenton C. McElroy, No. 109 Nassau-street, which well nigh resulted fatally to one of the participants. At 7½ o'clock, Patrick Feeley, of No. 12½ Vandewater-street, accompanied by another man, named Dunn, entered the saloon and commenced an assault upon the bar-tender, Richard C. Sinclair, cutting him on the head with drinking-glasses and knocking out two of his teeth. At the time of their entrance, Sinclair was sitting in the saloon, and upon seeing Dunn and Feeley advance toward him, he ordered them to stand back or he would injure them. Upon this one of his assailants cried out, "Are you the man that carries a pistol?" and in a moment Sinclair was seized by both. He drew a revolver and fired, the shot taking effect by shattering the third finger of Feeley's left hand, who was near him at the time. After firing, Sinclair retired to the kitchen in the rear of the saloon, where he was followed by his assailants and severely cut on the head and face by a cup and sugar-bowl, and from another blow two of his front teeth were knocked out. He snapped the pistol a second time, but it did not explode, and making his escape into the street, with his clothes saturated with blood, he was arrested by Officer Murphy, who had been promptly sent to the spot by Capt. Caffery, of the Second Precinct Police, on the alarm being given. The officer asked Sinclair if he fired the shot, and he replied in the affirmative, stating that he did so in self-defense. Soon after, Officer Murphy, assisted by Officer Crawford, took Feeley into custody, to await further investigation. Capt. Caffery immediately called for a surgeon, and the wounds of the prisoners were dressed. Dunne, who, it is stated, was the principal in the quarrel, succeeded in making his escape, and was not arrested up to a late hour last night. Feeley was an employé at the *Christian Union*.

The origin of the dispute appears to be that Sinclair, acting by instructions from his employer, was particular in preventing Dunn from loitering about the restaurant, and Feeley, as Dunn's intimate associate, on a previous occasion threatened Sinclair, and said he would be revenged at the first opportunity. Feeley and Sinclair are both young men, about twenty years of age, and the saloon where the affray took place is the same in which Jack Glass was fatally wounded by Costello last Spring.

Raid on Policy-Dealers—Wholesale Arrests by the Police—The Prisoners Committed for Trial.

Superintendent Kelso, a few days ago, directed the Police Captains to obtain evidence against the dealers in policy doing business in their precincts, and, the evidence having been procured, a raid was made and the persons found in charge of the various policy offices arrested. At the Tombs, the following prisoners were arraigned: Lion Dannenberg, of No. 19 Stone-street; Charles H. Hamilton, No. 44 East Houston-street; Charles Braun, No. 164 Hester-street; John Pierce, No. 18 Dover-street; Edward Stanton, No. 16 New Bowery; Joseph Edwards, No. 8 Madison-street; Hamilton Davis, No. 148 Centre-street; Dan Murphy, No. 79 Bayard-street; John Maloney, No. 163 Leonard-street; George Leslie, No. 25 Hudson-street; Gustavus Schultz, No. 164 Canal-street; Herman Fischer, No. 218 Canal-street; Edward Walters, George Bradley, and John J. Laher. The prisoners were all held for trial by Justice Dowling.

At the Essex Market Police Court, the following keepers of policy-shops were arraigned before Justice Shandley: Patrick Daly, of No. 349 East Ninth-street; Albert Anderson, of No. 441 First-avenue; George Brown, of No. 21 New Canal-street; Frederika Marks, No. 502 East Seventeenth-street; Herman Pfluz, No. 135 Willett-street; John Miller, No. 26 Forsyth-street; John Goodman, No. 182 East Broadway; Thos. Stubbs, No. 122 Lewis-street; William Pfluger, No. 126 Division-street; Henry Apell, No. 174 Eldridge-street; Patrick Boyle, No. 98 Forsyth-street; Barbara Fritz, No. 128 Broome-street; Louis Neberlsom, No. 123 Stanton-street; John Jager, No. 238 Grand-street; Jacob Benedum, No. 181½ Essex-street; Nathan Hess, No. 88 Ridge-street; Catherine Baumgarten, No. 30 Sheriff-street; William Wagner, No. 31 Sheriff-street; Louis Bauman, of No. 257 Second-street; Sophia Fisher, No. 646 East Eleventh-street; Louis Riehert, of No. 703 Fifth-street; August Miller, No. 229 Seventh-street; Mary F. Fizzler, No. 122 Pitt-street; Amelia Hammil, of No. 167 Seventh-street; Solomon Frankfurt, of No. 181 Canal-street; George Pfeifer, of No. 8 Bayard-street; Rose Heinser, No. 96 Delancey-street; George Stumpf, No. 75 Governeur-street; Gustavus Kroun, of No. 508 East Twelfth-street; Barbara Warner, of No. 542 East Eleventh-street, and John Klots, of No. 44 East Fourteenth-street. They were held for trial.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association—Important Resolutions on Our Jury System.

A meeting of the Seventeenth District Republican Association was held last evening in the West Fiftieth-street Church. Resolutions were presented by Congressman elect D. B. Mellish, and adopted, to the effect that the first duty of the Republican Party, and of all parties interested in reform, is to correct the evils of the judiciary system at its very foundation by securing honest and competent Magistrates; that the jury system needs reform and renovation, and the Legislature is called upon to exercise its intelligence and exhibit its strength and earnestness by a radical reform in the law of juries, so that instead of having jurors chosen because they are ignorant and unfit, to have them selected because they are intelligent and competent.

Mr. Mellish delivered an address in support of these resolutions. Other resolutions were passed, congratulating the Association on the fact that at the recent election its President was elected on the electoral ticket; that its Secretary was elected to Congress, and that two of its members were elected to the positions of Alderman and Assistant Alderman.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

An Interesting and Well-Contested Game—Success of Dion—He Wins by 300 Points.

An immense crowd gathered at Irving Hall, last night, to witness the billiard match for the championship of the United States and $1,000, between John Deery and Cyrille Dion, the present holder of the champion cue. Many ladies were present, and nearly all of the prominent billiardists of the country were in attendance. The game was the American four-ball carom, 1,500 points up, on a four-pocket table, 5½ by 11, push and crotch barred, each shot counting three. Mr. Gavitt announced the conditions of the game, and read the challenge of John Deery to Cyrille Dion. Mr. Bennett, champion of Canada, acted as umpire for Dion, and Maurice Daly for Deery. Mr. Burton was chosen referee. The game opened at 8½. Deery won the lead on stringing, and gave Dion the first shot. From the commencement of the game Deery took the lead, and played splendidly, while Dion seemed to be in one of his worst moods, failing to count on apparently easy shots. In this way the game advanced until the 930 was reached by Deery, when Dion began to show some signs of the superior play by which he won his present position of billiard champion. The spectators seemed quite impartial in their applause, giving each player his due share, according as he executed difficult shots or made large runs. In the forty-fifth inning Dion made a splendid break, and succeeded in scoring 165. This was the largest run on either side. Still Deery kept the lead, and it was not until the eighty-eighth inning that, by a brilliant run of 62 points, Dion succeeded in gaining the ascendency. In the ninetieth inning, by a run of 33, he finished the game, thereby retaining the champion cue and winning the stakes.

The total number of points scored by Deery was 1,200.

Dion's average was 16⅔; Deery's 13¼. The time occupied in playing the game was four hours.

The Eighth National Bank.

A meeting of the depositors of the Eighth National Bank was held last night at the Sinclair House, Broadway. Mr. Johnson occupied the chair, and explained that the meeting was called in consequence of the failure of depositors to obtain any satisfactory information of the Bank's condition from its receiver, Mr. Albon Man. The chairman stated that the receiver had, for some time, promised a dividend, which was not forthcoming, and he desired to learn what action the depositors intended taking in the matter. A long discussion followed, in which it was proposed to appoint a committee to go to Washington and obtain authority from the Controller of the Currency to examine the books of the bank, and to engage counsel to criminally prosecute the Directors and officers of the Bank. A depositor explained that Mr. Man would probably be able to declare a small dividend shortly by means of the sum of $21,000 due to the Bank, which he expected to receive, and advised an adjournment. After further discussion the meeting adjourned until the 14th of December.

Funeral Services of the late Robert James Dillon.

The funeral services of the late Robert James Dillon, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, took place, yesterday, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. A solemn high mass was celebrated, the celebrant being Father Ducey, assisted by Deacon Father McNamee and sub-Deacon Father Kean. The mass celebrated was Raffaele Carcono's. Archbishop McClosky delivered an address on the merits of the deceased, reviewing his past life in eloquent language. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Israel Corse, Sherman, Jones, Hutton, Royal Phelps, Abraham R. Lawrence, and Charles O'Conor. Among those present were Chief-Justice Daly, Augustus Schell, John McKeon, and others. The remains were entered in a vault beneath the cathedral. During the day many flags on public and private buildings were flying at half-mast.

Alderman Peter Gilsey's Illness.

The rumored death of Alderman Peter Gilsey proves to be without foundation. He has suffered extremely for the last two months from an affection of the kidneys. His strong constitution has enabled him to bear up against the debilitating consequences of his illness, and his friends and the physicians in attendance have strong hopes of his recovery. Within the past few days his condition has greatly improved, and he has slept much better than for some time past. Last night a TIMES reporter called at his residence, and found him conversing with his son, Mr. Peter Gilsey, Jr., Mr. Blumenthal, and other gentlemen.

Brooklyn Municipal Affairs.

In the new Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, which consists of thirteen Democrats and nine Republicans, the dominant party is not strong enough to give them the control in the appointment of municipal officers, which appointing power is vested in the Mayor and a two-thirds majority of the Aldermen. No caucus has yet been held by either party. The offices to be filled are Chairman of the Board, Corporation Counsel, Keeper of the City Hall, Inspector of Pavements, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Clerk of the Market, Keepers of Bridges, &c. The Mayor has also the appointment of a Health Officer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Cochran, and, with a two-thirds majority of the Board of Supervisors, an Assessor in the place of Thomas W. Field. The question as to who are most likely to fill the vacant offices appears to be matter of great uncertainty and anxiety. Some of the Democrats, even in the new Board, are not likely to work harmoniously with others of the same political tendency.

In the Board of City Works a resolution was yesterday adopted requesting the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk to issue bonds to the amount of $75,000 for the completion of the sewers, in accordance with the act passed April 30, 1872. The force under the Superintendent of Sewers has been reduced to twenty laborers, two foremen, and four horses and carts to date from December; and all inspectors of sewer connections were ordered to be dismissed to-day.

Fire at Guttenberg, N. J.—Loss $15,000.

A fire of considerable extent occurred at Guttenberg, in the northern portion of Hudson County, New-Jersey, yesterday morning, causing a loss of about $15,000. The fire originated in Pollock's Hotel, near the Bull's Ferry docks, where it was discovered about 1 o'clock. The building was a frame one, covering considerable ground, and was a resort for Summer picnics and target companies. The building belonged to P. R. Pollock. It was totally destroyed, together with a number of out-buildings adjoining, and used for various purposes. The building was insured in various New-York and Hudson County companies. The flames spread to the dock belonging to the Bull's Ferry Company, whose boats were damaged to a considerable extent. The boats were moved into the river shortly after the commencement of the fire, and the wharf was saved from total destruction by the exertions of the employés and citizens. No properly-organized fire department exists in this section of the county, and the means of extinguishing fires are insufficient.

Wife-Murder in New-Jersey.

At Irishtown, near Dover, N. J., a woman named Mary Anne Moore was found murdered yesterday morning. The body was found on the bank of a creek about twenty-five yards from her residence. The snow revealed the fact that the body was drawn from the shanty where she lived with her husband, David Moore, and thrown against a large rock, and then dragged through the creek and placed on the bank where found. The head was terribly bruised and swollen. Justice Gage had the body removed to the shanty, where marks of blood were discovered in the bed, and blood was also found on some of the husband's clothing. The husband and wife had continual brawls, arising from drink, and, as the former has absconded, it is supposed that he murdered his wife, on Thursday night, during a drunken row. The Police are in search of him, and hopes are entertained of his capture.

The Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—In accordance with a published call, a large public meeting was held this evening, to express views on the management of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad. Ex-Mayor Stewart called the meeting to order, and Professor Andrew D. White, President of the Cornell University, presided. The Chairman reviewed the management of the road, which, he declared, was infamous, and worse than any other road he ever travelled upon. Yesterday's disaster, resulting in death, was simply murder.

Ex-Senator Kennedy and others denounced the management in equally strong terms. The meeting adopted resolutions calling upon the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company to reform the evils complained of, and demanding the removal of Mr. P. Elmendorf Sloan, the present Superintendent of the road. A committee was appointed to circulate memorials for signature asking the Governor to interfere if the Company refused to reform the management.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Froude will deliver a reply to Father Burke and others, this evening, at Association Hall.

Mr. A. T. Stewart says that the property No. 718 Broadway, and the building in which was the Ariön Concert-saloon, did not belong to him at all.

Bridget Morris, the woman who was pushed or fell overboard from Pier No. 28 East River, on Thursday, died at Park Hospital yesterday.

The New-York Liberal Club will hold a memorial meeting at Plimpton Hall, Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, to-night, as an expression of regret at the death of their President, Horace Greeley.

Memorial services in honor of the late Rev. Dr. Vinton were celebrated yesterday in Trinity Church. Bishop Potter and Rev. Drs. Ogilby, Cook, and others were present. Rev. Dr. Dix preached the memorial sermon.

There were twenty-seven delinquent policemen tried before Commissioner Manierre yesterday. Patrolman Charles H. Dexoe, of the Twentieth Precinct, was dismissed the Department by the Board of Police.

The children of the Juvenile Asylum passed a very enjoyable day on Thursday. Various games were played in the forenoon, and at noon a substantial dinner of turkey, chicken, and pumpkin pie was served to them.

The members of the Fraternity of Psi Phi, in Columbia College, have recently taken to boating, and purchased a fine six-oared gig. Mr. Edward S. Rapallo, son of Judge Rapallo, of our Court of Appeals, is Captain of the crew.

The heirs of the old New-York merchants interested in the French spoliation claims will meet at the office of Nathaniel L. and George Griswold, No. 71 South-street, today, to take measures for bringing the claims before Congress.

In consequence of illness, Mr. George Macdonald was unable to lecture, as advertised, at Association Hall, last evening. His place was supplied by Dr. Cordova, who delivered a humorous address, entitled "The African Livingstone and Stanley."

The Mercantile Library Association have presented Mr. A. W. Palmer, the manager of the Union-square Theatre, with a set of resolutions beautifully engrossed and illuminated, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services to them when conducting their affairs.

Frederick Eickle, a German, fifty years of age, died yesterday at his residence, No. 138 Ludlow-street, from the effects of a gun-shot wound of the right hand received several days ago by the premature discharge of a gun while out shooting in Westchester County.

Yesterday morning, Officer Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct, found an unknown man, insensible, in a grocery wagon, at Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street. He was brought to the First-avenue Police Station, where he expired in a few moments. The body was removed to the Morgue for identification.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending the 23d inst. 261 miles of streets were cleaned, and 13,284 loads of ashes and garbage, and 3,074 loads of dirt and sweepings were removed from the City, at an expense of $23,860 18.

A man about sixty years of age, known as Father Minetta, who had been an occasional lodger at the low lodging-house No. 48 New Bowery, was taken suddenly ill there on Thursday evening, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased is said to have been an Italian priest.

Anthony Eaton, the resident of Hunter's Point, Long Island, who is alleged to have been brutally assaulted by footpads at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street on Saturday night last, and whose ante-mortem statement was published in the TIMES on Wednesday, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

The Board of Police yesterday made honorable mention of Roundsmen Thos. Bradley and Edward J. Bucksey, and Patrolmen Wm. Henderson, Gilbert Carr, and Hugh O'Reilly, for the prompt, courageous, and united action and good judgment displayed by them at the Broadway fire, by which ten persons were saved from a horrible death.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of James Fitzpatrick, aged fourteen, whose death resulted from having been accidentally shot by Edward Flynn, who was firing at a target with a musket, at the excursion of the Martin Reynolds Guard at Funk's Park, Sixty-third-street and East River, on the 14th inst. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Mr. George Catlin, the artist, is very low, and his death is certainly near, but his frugal life among the Indians, and his temperate habits at all times, may enable him to hold out some days longer. His malady is Bright's disease of the kidneys. He is quite deaf. His strength of will was shown yesterday by moderate physical exercise.

Mr. Nelson W. Chase, accompanied by Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James C. Carter, his counsel, appeared before Mr. Kenneth G. White, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for the purpose of striking off the names of the special jury to try the Jumel case. Mr. Chauncey Shaffer and ex-Attorney General Levi S. Chatfield appeared as the counsel for George W. Bowen. The jury will be drawn on Monday next.

A meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute was held last night at the Cooper Institute, Prof. S. D. Tillman presiding. Dr. L. Feuchtwanger read a paper on dolomites, and exhibited numerous specimens of dolomites found in the United States, as well as specimens of English, Irish, Spanish, Portuguese, Belgian, and California marbles. Prof. Stevens read a paper on the geographical distribution of iron ores in the United States.

Mr. E. C. Frank, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, while crossing over from his home in New-Jersey, yesterday, suddenly dropped dead. A committee, consisting of A. W. Greenley, W. Robinson, S. S. Connor, G. W. Ely, and J. H. Phillips, have been appointed by the members of the Exchange to draft appropriate resolutions, expressing the sorrow of the body owing to the sad bereavement. The resolutions will be presented to the Exchange today for adoption.

A special meeting of the New-England Society was held last evening at Delmonico's. Judge Peabody was elected Moderator, and Mr. S. P. Hubbard Secretary. The report of Judge Fithian, Chairman of the Special Committee on Charter and By-laws, on the new charter, was adopted. Initiation fees were advanced to $10. A committee of seven was appointed to nominate a Board of Officers for the ensuing year, and report at the annual meeting, Dec. 19. The annual dinner will take place on Dec. 23, and the ladies' reception on Dec. 30.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Edward Eggleston will address the Children's Monthly Meeting, in the Presbyterian Church, Noble-street, Greenpoint, on Sunday evening.

Mr. Froude having, through indisposition, been compelled to decline for the present the invitation tendered him by the Faust Club, of Brooklyn, the reception intended for last evening had to be postponed.

Wright Smith, of No. 138 Franklin-street, Greenpoint, was arrested yesterday on charge of smuggling a quantity of silk yarn, and was held by Commissioner Winslow in $5,000 to appear for examination on Dec. 4.

Judge Tappen, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, quashed the writ of *certiorari* obtained by the property-owners on Bedford-avenue for the purpose of having the assessment for the cost of improvement vacated, and ordered the relators to pay $20 costs.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday held an inquest in the case of Peter Cannon, who died from the effects of a fall caused by a blow given on Monday, Nov. 18, by James Sweeney in front of a liquor-store on Hicks-street. As all the witnesses were not present, the inquest was adjourned until Monday.

Fire was again discovered, yesterday morning, at the ruins of Woodruff & Robinson's stores, at the foot of Congress-street. The flames communicated with store "A," and the firemen, after some difficulty, succeeded in checking it before any serious damage was done. The bodies of the men who were killed by the falling of the walls have not yet been found; nor does it appear that serious efforts have been made to get at them, notwithstanding the appeals made by the suffering relatives.

A decision was, yesterday, rendered at the General Term of the Brooklyn City Court in the case of Roxcellana Homan against Alexander Earle. The plaintiff, aged thirty years, sued the defendant, aged fifty, for breach of promise of marriage, laying the damages at $25,000, and the jury, before Judge Neilson, awarded plaintiff $15,000, against which a motion had been made for a new trial. This motion was taken to the General Term, and Judge McCue yesterday affirmed the judgment for $15,000. Judge Thompson having dissented, the case will, doubtless, be taken to the Court of Appeals.

WESTCHESTER.

William Maher, a boy whose parents reside in Henry-street, New-York, accompanied a target excursion, on Thursday, to Carl's Park, at Melrose. Some of the lads were forcing an entrance to the Park, when Simon Rohr, a boy of thirteen years, who had charge of the gate, fired a pistol, wounding Maher in the back. Rohr has been arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

A petition is in circulation in the towns of North Hempstead, Flushing, and Newtown, asking the town-officers and the Government of Long Island City to have Jackson-avenue macadamized.

Hon. Selah B. Strong, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District of this State, died at his residence, near Setauket, yesterday morning, aged eighty-one.

A reduction will be made, on Dec. 1, of the force of workmen employed at the [illegible] works at [illegible], on account of a lack of funds.

The Board of Water Commissioners of Long Island City decided, yesterday, to secure an engineer and commence operations for the introduction of water into the city through the Holly system.

STATEN ISLAND.

To-morrow night, the Staten Island Ferry Company's boats will discontinue their night trips from the island. Their last trip from the island will be at 7 o'clock, and from New-York at 10 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City horse-cars, on account of the snow, yesterday ran on sled time, and the cars were drawn by double teams.

George Fritz, a German laborer, boarding on Williams-street, Newark, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday night by opening an artery in his right arm.

Eugene Florence attempted to jump from a moving train at the Market-street depot, Newark, on Thursday night, at midnight, and fractured his skull. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

A German, named Pfeiffer, residing at East Newark, on Sunday, while asleep, swallowed a gold plate, to which were attached several false teeth. The teeth are still in the stomach, and cause him intense suffering, though it is believed that they can be removed.

Last evening Annie Spear, the wife of the Captain of a boat lying at the foot of Pavonia-avenue and Henderson-street, Jersey City, while returning from the shore to the vessel, with a child in her arms, slipped off the plank into the river, and both mother and child were drowned.

A team of horses attached to an Abattoir truck, and belonging to Stark & Suydam, of New-York, walked off of a ferry-boat at the foot of Exchange-place, Jersey City. The driver jumped off in time to save himself, and, after some difficulty, the horses were saved, the truck having been loaded.

On Tuesday evening, Daniel Haley, a laborer, residing near Library Hall, in the Fourth Precinct, Jersey City, left his home, and has not since been seen by any of his friends. He was twenty-six years old, was unmarried, and had been in this country not quite one year.

Two weeks ago, Roger E. Boyle, a well-known builder, of Bayonne, and a man of some property, was arrested on a charge of forging the names of D. W. Oliver and B. F. Woolsey to a check for $460, which he presented for payment at the Hudson County National Bank. The case came up for trial in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, and was not concluded.

MISSOURI.

Official Vote for President—Greeley's Majority 32,237.

The following is the official vote of Missouri for President. The Douglas County returns were thrown out by reason of informality, and no returns were received from Putnam County. O'Conor received 4,229 votes. For Governor, John B. Henderson, Republican, had 121,271 votes; Silas Woodson, Democrat, 156,714.

Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.	Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.
Adair	1427	961	Linn	1696	1478
Andrew	1604	1382	Livingston	1671	1745
Atchison	1001	912	Macon	1746	2828
Audrain	673	1576	McDonald	143	157
Barry	637	780	Madison	340	724
Barton	603	570	Maries	253	430
Bates	1499	1746	Marion	1635	1693
Benton	912	807	Mercer	1201	327
Bollinger	409	861	Miller	905	716
Boone	993	3190	Mississippi	308	725
Buchanan	2571	3353	Moniteau	958	1275
Butler	188	494	Monroe	433	2856
Caldwell	1230	875	Montgomery	1062	1259
Callaway	721	2718	Morgan	687	895
Camden	564	403	New-Madrid	243	736
Cape Girardeau	1104	1283	Newton	1158	1836
Carroll	1480	1699	Nodaway	1593	1303
Carter	30	126	Oregon	54	445
Cass	1453	2012	Osage	770	209
Cedar	872	743	Ozark	298	125
Chariton	1242	2242	Pemiscot	10	476
Christian	663	253	Perry	728	621
Clark	1386	1364	Pettis	1675	1965
Clay	528	3207	Phelps	690	906
Clinton	975	1418	Pike	1740	2573
Cole	1140	1322	Platte	986	3473
Cooper	1432	2179	Polk	1173	998
Crawford	524	677	Pulaski	324	594
Dade	863	702	Ralls	391	1177
Dallas	791	451	Randolph	670	2212
Daviess	1495	1240	Ray	1161	2267
DeKalb	1017	841	Reynolds	126	400
Dent	394	615	Ripley	97	314
Dunklin	112	807	St. Charles	1559	1673
Franklin	1725	1582	St. Clair	1027	1159
Gasconade	878	276	St. Francois	442	1028
Gentry	1023	1131	Ste. Genevieve	384	624
Greene	2061	1666	St. Louis	16701	19399
Grundy	1423	774	Saline	1268	2790
Harrison	1750	1115	Schuyler	792	786
Henry	1526	2124	Scotland	874	1130
Hickory	676	249	Scott	444	804
Holt	1377	844	Shannon	30	242
Howard	578	1972	Shelby	664	1281
Howell	368	256	Stoddard	819	860
Iron	317	600	Stone	248	122
Jackson	2814	4676	Sullivan	1133	1119
Jasper	2092	1238	Taney	339	301
Jefferson	878	1240	Texas	461	839
Johnson	2290	2404	Vernon	601	1344
Knox	850	1163	Warren	1067	567
Laclede	556	825	Washington	641	878
Lafayette	1625	2964	Wayne	354	565
Lawrence	1198	1099	Webster	763	908
Lewis	1109	1703	Worth	531	446
Lincoln	845	1537	Wright	553	494
			Total	119196	151433

MINNESOTA.

Official Vote for President, by Counties—Grant's Majority 20,231.

The following is the vote of Minnesota for Presidential Electors, as officially declared on Monday. No returns were received from thirteen sparsely-settled counties, but, as the vote in these, with one exception, must have been very light, they would not materially change the figures.

Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.	Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.
Blue Earth	1906	1017	Winona	2111	1916
Cotton Wood	437	40	Brown	502	437
Dodge	961	302	Carver	812	1144
Faribault	1626	509	Chippewa	406	28
Freeborn	1728	344	Dakota	1075	1752
Fillmore	3988	1280	Goodhue	2919	1097
Houston	1707	1076	Kandiyohi	1096	142
Jackson	344	36	Le Sueur	829	1272
Martin	635	156	McLeod	641	458
Mower	1455	585	Nicollet	936	605
Olmsted	2634	1132	Red Wood	238	41
Rock	189	16	Renville	794	217
Steele	1083	627	Rice	1915	1195
Watonwan	578	232	Scott	680	1462
Waseca	923	549	Swift	252	30
Aitken	37	12	Wabasha	1458	1341
Anoka	396	125	Morrison	161	240
Becker	114	36	Otter Tail	1081	232
Benton	181	158	Pembina	40	...
Big Stone	32	...	Pine	165	110
Carlton	138	58	Polk	96	34
Cass	17	11	Pope	625	43
Chisago	776	112	Ramsey	2653	2682
Clay	341	71	Sherburne	339	146
Crow Wing	459	220	Stearns	1127	1926
Douglass	1040	220	Stevens	108	46
Grant	186	11	St. Louis	908	267
Hennepin	4016	2987	Todd	579	201
Kanabec	22	19	Washington	1230	680
Lac qui Parle	230	7	Wilkin	68	37
Meeker	807	476	Wright	1136	829
Mille Lacs	181	76	Yell. Medicine	269	21
			Total	54558	34327

The vote for members of Congress resulted as follows:

Dist.	Republican.		Democratic.		Rep. maj.
1.	Dunnell	20372	Wilkinson	10822	9550
2.	Strait	15257	Graham	10832	4425
3.	Averill	19143	Becker	12619	6524

A Sailor Held on a Charge of Manslaughter.

The examination of Edward Richards on the charge of murdering Alexander Moss, on the American brig F. H. Moore, of Boston, on the 24th of July last, was concluded yesterday, before Commissioner Osborne. George W. Bassett, the master of the brig, testified that the murdered man and the prisoner shipped on his vessel in April last, at St. Helena, and were, apparently, on the best of terms. On the 24th of July, while off the coast of Africa, about 1 o'clock, report was made to witness by one of the crew that a man had been stabbed forward. The wound was over the lung, in the breast, and Moss died in half an hour. Richards was pointed out as the murderer.

The prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Personal.

Senator L. M. Morrill, of Maine; S. S. L'Hommedieu, of Cincinnati; George F. Hoar, of Worcester; H. G. Havens, and S. S. Benditt, of Missouri, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gen. A. V. Kautz, of the United States Army; Col. E. J. Loomis, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate; Capt. J. B. Lobells, of Montreal; Hon. R. Brown, of Warren, Penn.; Hon. M. R. Waite, of Toledo, and C. W. Kendall, of Nevada, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. W. W. Lowe, of Omaha; Judge J. F. Clark, of Boston, and Col. J. B. Taylor, of Omaha, are at the Grand Central Hotel. A. P. Lansing, of Buffalo; Jos. R. Hawley and Isaac H. Bromley, of Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House. James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, is at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

FANCY FURS AND HANDSOME HATS.—Ladies will be delighted with KNOX's display of Fancy Furs, and gentlemen will grow enthusiastic over the elegance and beauty of the Winter style of Hats. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in the store under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:04 | Sun sets......4:34 | Moon rises....[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...7:10 | Gov. Island...8:08 | Hell Gate....9:50

NEW-YORK.......FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Alexandria, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Europe, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Equator, Holmes, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Barks Satir, (Aust.,) Pennreda, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Glenfruin, (Br.,) Bell, Dunkirk, France, Heney & Parker; Dexterous, (Br.,) Robinson, Cork or Falmouth, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Gazelle, Decker, Bridgeton, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Louise, (Ger.,) Gahrmann, Rotterdam, Chas. Tobias & Co.; Medusa, (Br.,) Lanfare, Montevideo, &c., Prendergast Bros. & Co.; Kosmos, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, F. Schwoon; Leila, (Aust.,) Pulgolom, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovitch & Co.

Brigs Veloce, (Ital.,) Lauro, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; T. Renwick, Ross, Aspinwall, Miller & Houghton; Sir Robert Peel, Holloway, Falmouth, A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schrs. G. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Willima, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Commodore, (Br.,) Whelan, Harbor Grace, N. F., 8 ds., with fish to R. H. Currie. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana Nov. 22, and Nassau 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Providence, in ballast to Lunt Bros.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship Glenbervie, (of Glasgow,) Dawson, Glasgow 35 ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Came the northern passage, and had strong N. W. gales, and been 12 ds. W. of of the Banks; Nov. 18, lat. 42 45, lon. 55 22, had a cyclone, commencing at S. and veering round to the N. W., lasting 3 ds., during which was driven 300 miles to the eastward.

Ship Roslin Castle, (of Glasgow,) Alexander, Singapore July 30, with mdse. to John D. Wood. Passed Anjier Aug. 13, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 28, and crossed the equator Oct. 21, in lon. 32.

Bark Nomad, Townsend, Boston, in ballast to P. Hanford.

Schr. G. W. Pettes, (of Provincetown,) MacKay, Mayagnez, P. R., 12 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port schr. O. M. Fleggone, for Navassa next day.

Schr. Kolon, Toothacher, San Domingo City 17 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to P. Talbot & Co. Left no vessels; Nov. 27, Peter Ludquist, seaman, aged thirty years, a native of Sweden, died on board.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden, Me.,) Anderson, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Mary, Richardson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ben Bolt, Drake, of and 17 ds. from St. George, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

SAILED—Steam-ship Holland, for London; bark Levinia, for Matanzas.

WIND—Sundown, fresh N. W.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Arr., steamer Nereus, from New-York; barks Daniel Draper, from Singapore; Young Turk, from Malaga; Maria, from Shields; Madone, from Batavia; brigs Florence, from Ponce; A. C. Titcomb, from St. Kitts. Arr. 28th, steamers Geo. Appold, from Baltimore; Wm. Lawrence, from Norfolk; Panther, from Philadelphia; Leopard, do.; brig M. E. Todd, from Turk's Island; steamer Ashland, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 29.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Pallas, from Bristol; bark Koernbiter, from Liverpool; brig Concord, from Porto Rico; brigs Potomac and Ubaldina, from Demerara; brig Manson, for Nicaragua; barks Chand and Annie McCann.

Passed out—steamer Australia, for Liverpool; ship Olaf, for Rotterdam; barks Bayard, for Cork; Adelaide, for Rio; Frederick Le Severe, for Falmouth; schrs. Isaac Oberton, for Savannah; Taylor, for West Indies.

Sailed—Barks Magnet, for Charleston; Ocean Express, for New-York.

Two schooners are aground on Willoughby Spit, about two miles below. A gale is blowing from the North-west. The roads are full of shipping. The first snow of the season fell today.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—The brig Nautilus, (N. G.,) and Alice, cld. today, hence for Rio, with 6,400 bbls. of flour.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 29.—The steam-ship Mississippi has arr. from Havana, having in tow the steamer City of Merida. Also arr. the schr. Bella, from Nassau.

Cld. ships Peter Maxwell, for Philadelphia; Athenais, for New-Orleans; Eliza Everett, for Bremen; bark Palmyra, for Liverpool.

Sld. 28th, steamer America, for Baltimore; Herman Livingstone, for New-York. Sld. 29th, bark Maria M., for Rotterdam; brig Maria Louise, for Barcelona.

Arr. brig American Union, from Havana.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 29.—The schr. Union Flag, from Bangor, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of lumber, was set ashore on the East Chop by the current, last evening, and remains there this forenoon. If the weather continues moderate, she will be got off without danger.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29.—Arr., steamship Charleston, from New-York.

Sld., steamer Virginia, for Philadelphia; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Teviot, (Br.,) Nesbet, arr. 25th, left Shanghae Sept. 11, Foochow 22d, Amoy 25th, Singapore Oct. 5, and Suez 30th, Port Said 31st, and Gibraltar Nov. 11. Oct. 12, lat. 12 N., lon. 46 E., passed steamers Viceroy and Alowich Castle, (Br.,) bound to Calcutta; Nov. 2, lat. 33 N., lon. 25 E., passed steam-ship Gasley, (Br.,) bound to Port Said; 5th, lat. 34 N., lon. 21 E., passed bark Ann, (of Whitby,) bound W.; 10th, off Europa Point, passed U. S. steamer Shenandoah, bound E., and lying in Gibraltar Bay, saw U. S. steamer Wachusett; Nov. 27, lat. 39 46, lon. 73 20, passed a Dutch bark showing signal letters Q B K V.

Disaster.

The schr. Pearl, (of St. George, Me.,) Smith, master, came in collision with an unknown vessel off City Island, about 8 A. M., Nov. 29, during a thick snow-storm. The P. was loaded with granite for Fort Schuyler and the Brooklyn Bridge, and sunk almost immediately, carrying down two of the seamen, Jas. W. and Hezekiah Wall, brothers, of Tennant's Harbor, Me. The rest of the crew managed to hold on to what spars remained above water for about half an hour, when the schr. Evergreen, (of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.,) came along and took them off. Capt. Smith desires to acknowledge the kind treatment received from Capt. Bunce, of the schr. Evergreen.

Spoken.

Nov. 21, lat. 32, lon. 70, ship Alice Wilson, from Calcutta for Boston, 137 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Steamer Crescent City, from New-York, arrived yesterday morning. Steamer City of Havana, from New-York, arrived this morning. Bark R. W. Griffiths, Capt. Drumond, from New-York, arrived at Matanzas today.

European Marine News.—

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The National line steam-ship Denmark, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Nov. 14, arr. here today.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The Cunard line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Nov. 20, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock, this morning.

The White Star line steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Bristow, from New-York Nov. 16, for Liverpool, arr. here last night. The Oceanic experienced very heavy weather, and was compelled to stop often. But one cylinder was worked during the passage.

The "Light Running" "Domestic"

Works so easily that it is working its way into Families everywhere.

Sewing-Machine

ABOUT 10,000 SOLD LAST YEAR; ABOUT 60,000 THIS YEAR; AND NOW BEING SOLD AT THE RATE OF 75,000 PER YEAR.

THE "DOMESTIC" supersedes others because it surpasses them in the every-day service it renders, both in the *work-shop* and *family*; and because it is equally useful for VERY FINE and VERY HEAVY WORK.

A MACHINE will be furnished (for trial) to RESPONSIBLE PARTIES with an instructor (without charge) upon application at our Warerooms, { 96 CHAMBERS-ST., (temporary,) and 3 BOND-ST., } N. Y., and 296 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

"THE DOMESTIC" *has taken more Premiums this Fall than any other machine*, and is specially recommended for Family use and manufacturers. It is simple in construction, Noiseless and easily run.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our new building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXTRA!!!

UNION ADAMS & CO.

Have manufactured expressly for the present season a Splendid Variety of

House Coats, Smoking Jackets, Robes de Chambre, Railway Rugs, Traveling Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Adapted to Comfort.

Second Story, Front, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSES, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE STOCK FOR FALL AND WINTER is of immense extent and variety. As usual it embraces all the most desirable styles and fabrics for all ages and occupations.

Facilities for FINE CUSTOM WORK unequaled. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

OVERCOATS, $8, $10.
OVERCOATS, $15, $25.
OVERCOATS, $30, $40.

BUSINESS SUITS, $15, $20.
BUSINESS SUITS, $20, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $40, $50.

DRESS SUITS, $20, $25.
DRESS SUITS, $30, $40.
DRESS SUITS, $50, $60.

BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $30.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, $4, $6.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $10, $12.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $15, $20.

ORDERS BY MAIL. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM for SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most perfect fit attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of goods, price-list, and fashion-sheets, SENT FREE on application.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Broadway and Prince-st., WILL SELL FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY, AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE, Their Entire Stock of BRONZE AND IMITATION BRONZE CHANDELIERS.

These goods are of our own manufacture, and the best in the market. Also, at a very low price, a large assortment of ENGLISH CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, which have been imported during the Summer months. After Jan. 1, 1873, this department will be closed.

BROKAW BROTHERS NOW OFFER THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF Gents', Youths', Boys', & Children's FINE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE PRICES. 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Lafayette-place, opposite Astor-place.

American Institute Fair, 1871.

Report of Judges upon GILT and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS, and BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:

We fully agree that the bronze fixtures are superior in artistic design, workmanship, and finish to any made in this country, and probably in the world. The bronzes, especially the large pieces, which are copied from the French, are the best productions of the country. The glass chandeliers are equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Osler manufacture, (English,) which have been heretofore acknowledged the best in the world. The gasses is of unusual whiteness. They rank A1.

W. B. OGDEN, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.
SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

WAREROOMS OF Mitchell, Vance & Co., No. 597 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—FAIR OF 1872 (just closed) conferred "MEDAL OF SPECIAL AWARD."

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 11 WALL-ST. NO INSURANCE IN BOSTON.
J. C. WINANS, President.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.
W. G. WINANS, Ass. Sec'y.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

HOLIDAYS.

Throughout December, commencing MONDAY, 2d inst., our store will REMAIN OPEN during the evening.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO. SILVER-PLATED GOODS. NO. 550 BROADWAY. Factories, West Meriden, Conn.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS, 502-504 BROADWAY —ONLY.— OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' FURS, At the Lowest Possible Prices. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEAL SKIN FUR, IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF SACQUES AND TURBANS. 502-504 Broadway.

N. B.—Our business in all its departments, wholesale and retail, is only at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

OVERCOATS AND WINTER SUITS FOR MEN OR BOYS. LARGE STOCK—LOW PRICES. WADE & CUMMING, Nos. 261 and 263 8th-av., corner 23d-st., Grand Opera House.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sunday Literature.

The Churchman, $3. Enlargedly circulated Prot. Episc. Paper. All a Church Paper ought to be. Try it. 3 mos. 50c.

A. RAYMOND & CO., CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS. WINTER SUITS For Gents and Boys, OF THE FINEST MATERIALS. OVERCOATS MADE IN THE BEST STYLE, EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.

$10,000,000 Assets. 1850. Organized.

APPLY TO THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn., or any of its Agents, for a copy of the DEPOSIT INSURANCE POLICY.

This Policy gives insurance for a definite sum at a very low rate of premium.

It has a fixed CASH VALUE, which can be withdrawn at the end of any year on surrender of the policy.

It matures in ten years, and will yield a return of all Deposits, largely increased by interest and profits, or in lieu thereof a paid-up, with profits, Life Insurance Policy of large amount, upon which annual dividends will be paid.

LOW CASH RATES and annual dividends are the distinctive features of all the ordinary forms of insurance as granted by this Company.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office, No. 237 Broadway, Corner Park-place.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
ASSETS, NOV. 11, 1872, . . $350,000

THIS COMPANY SUFFERS No Loss by the Great Fire in Boston, and confines its business to first-class fire risks in the City of New-York and immediate vicinity.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY, President.
GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT, Manufactured at the Atlantic Flour-mills, Nos. 18, 20, and 22 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Acknowledged by the PRESS and all who use it to be the BEST preparation of wheat for HEALTH and GENERAL EXCELLENCE ever produced. Pamphlets sent free. For sale by grocers and dealers generally.

BEEBE RANGE. Sixty-five dollars for No. 1, largest family size. Made, put up, and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.